

Sherman Says O'D Sent Him Into '45 Hiding

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Racketeer-politician Irving Sherman said today that William F. O'Dwyer sent him into hiding just before the 1945 New York mayoralty election to keep him from talking about O'Dwyer's alleged underworld connections.

The burly New Yorker, so shy he refused to let newsreel cameras or radio microphones record his testimony, dropped his bombshell at the opening of the Senate Crime Committee's new hearings on New York City underworld.

Sherman gave the committee a history of his personal and political association with O'Dwyer, twice mayor of New York City and now U. S. Ambassador to Mexico.

The story of his flight from New York in 1945 was brought out under questioning by chairman Herbert R. O'Conor (D-Md.).

Sherman said he got the word to get out of town during a dinner at the Hotel Commodore in New York, four or five weeks before the 1945 election in which O'Dwyer, who had only recently returned from war duty as an Air Force general, defeated Republican Jonah Goldstein for the mayoralty.

He said the "word" came from the late Jack Gorman, a New York detective who was a mutual friend of O'Dwyer and Sherman.

During the dinner, he said, "a man approached Gorman and talked to him quietly." Gorman then took him, Sherman, aside, the witness said, and told him:

"The general (O'Dwyer) just sent word he wants you to leave town immediately."

"What reason did he give you for leaving town?" O'Conor asked.

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Ridgway Planes Wound 2 of Truce Team, Koreans Charge

Gen. Matthew Ridgway's planes machine-gunned three Korean supply vehicles marked with white flags and wounded two members of the Korean-Chinese ceasefire delegation, it was charged yesterday. Admiral

Turner Joy, chief Ridgway negotiator, promptly rejected the protest. It was not indicated whether Joy investigated the incident, said by chief Korean representative, Gen. Nam II to have occurred Monday.

Joy claimed that since no notification of the movement of these vehicles was received, no action is necessary and none is contemplated.

The Koreans charged earlier that on Aug. 7 other Ridgway planes strafed another truce convoy near Sibyon-Ni and that Ridgway's troops violated the neutral area around Pan Mun Jom, between Ka'song and the UN advance camp.

In the Pan Mun Jom case, Joy said, the Koreans failed to sub-

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SHAWCROSS

A PLANNED DEADLOCK—THEN MORE KILLING?

AN EDITORIAL

IS WASHINGTON DELIBERATELY creating a deadlock at Kaesong to provide the excuse for renewing the slaughter at a far greater pace?

This ominous question is raised by the dramatic revelation yesterday that Washington had officially decided to end the war at the 38th Parallel back in April, but is now demanding far greater concessions.

The Alsop column (N. Y. Herald Tribune, Aug. 15) makes it plain that Moscow, Peking, and the Koreans had been given "good reason to believe" that Washington would accept the 38th Parallel. They write:

"Late in April or early in May, the National Security Council reviewed the situation in Korea and formally decided that this country would accept an armistice if the enemy had been driven from South Korea.

"This Security Council decision led to Secretary of State Acheson's testimony at the MacArthur hearings that 'the military objective of the United Nations' would be attained if we stopped them at the 38th Parallel. . . . On the basis of Acheson's remarks, the Kremlin then instructed Malik to propose a cease-fire on the basis of mutual withdrawal from the 38th Parallel and so the armistice negotiations began."

"The important point to note in the foregoing is that the Kremlin was given good reason to believe, and almost certainly did believe, that we would be satisfied with a straight return to the status-quo-ante."

IT COULDNT BE clearer than that.

The Pentagon is trying to renege on its original position. It has replaced its original position in the midst of the negotiations with a brand new position which it knows cannot be accepted.

The new Pentagon position is that the North Koreans must accept the "present battle line" as the beginning from which any new buffer zone will be created.

According to several Tokyo dispatches—as, for example, in the N. Y. World-Telegram of Aug. 6—the Pentagon demands a buffer zone "somewhere between the air and sea front on the Yalu River and the ground front in the area of Kaesong, Pyongyang and the Yanjin River."

The Yalu River is now considered by the Pentagon as part of the "battle line".

This means that Ridgway is demanding the virtual surrender of all of North Korea. It cannot mean anything else.

THE ALSOPS WARNED earlier that Washington does not seek a truce, but a deadlock. They wrote:

"If the Korean war is formally terminated . . . we will not have a leg to stand on (regarding the seizure of Formosa). . . . On the other hand if the Korean fighting just tails out into a cease-fire, armistice and deadlocked peace negotiations, the whole status quo will be perpetuated, including the neutralization of Formosa." (July 23).

Such is the incredible picture of a major policy switch now being brewed by peace-fearing politicians and generals.

It should alarm the entire country.

For this is a gamble on the MacArthur model that the Koreans and Chinese are weak and must accept surrender at our hands. This is a tragic delusion.

The White House should hear the demand for cease-fire from every corner of the land. We should stand on our original position as stated officially by Acheson to Congress, and as accepted in good faith by the Koreans. Millions of lives depend on it.

Huge Increase in Speedup Reported in 24 Industries

An amazing increase in speedup of labor is revealed in the latest study by the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics of 26 industries, mostly consumer, made public yesterday. Robert H. Behlow, regional director of BLS, who released the report, noted that

1,200 IN FRISCO PACK HALL TO FIGHT SMITH ACT TERROR

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—A roaring, cheering crowd of 1,200 men and women from a dozen Bay Area communities has launched a "fight back" movement against the attack on constitutional liberties and the Smith Act jailings.

An overflow meeting which packed seats and standing room in Polk hall in Civic auditorium Sunday night, turned the switch which, it was pledged, would start a "chain reaction" against fear and

in behalf of traditional liberties. The meeting, sponsored by seven prominent Northern California liberals, was called specifically to protest the recent arrest of 12 California working class leaders, now imprisoned under exorbitant bail.

Those who came, from within a radius of 100 miles of San Francisco, represented virtually every strata in the community—profes-

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Mother Bloor, Great American, Laid to Rest

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 15.—A valiant American fighter for peace, Mother Ella Reeve Bloor, was laid to rest today near her friend Walt Whitman in Harleigh Cemetery in Camden, N. J.

Mother Bloor's body was brought to the final resting place by a ten car flower-laden cortège from New York that arrived in Camden at 3 p.m. Walter Lowenfels, Philadelphia writer, opened burial ceremonies by reading Mother Bloor's favorite poem by Whitman "The Mystic Trumpeter."

The ceremony was attended by over 100 relatives, and Negro and white friends of Mother Bloor. In brief eulogies at the grave side old friends spoke of their admiration and association with her in long working-class struggles.

Sam Lee, venerable Negro worker, told of 26 years work with Mother Bloor and of her "devotion to my people, labor and peace."

Mrs. Anna Pennypacker, daughter of a former governor of Pennsylvania said "though we sorrow at her passing we feel a great gladness and joy at having known her. Her spirit is still with us and it will still be in those singing tomorrow she fought so hard for."

Other speakers were Dave Davis, union organizer, Kathy Flynn who represented her sister Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, barred from attending the burial by federal authorities.

The heritage of Mother Bloor—her love of joy, peace and plenty will live and become a reality. This was the pledge the Communist Party delivered at her impres-

sive funeral services Tuesday night at the St. Nicholas Arena in New York.

More than 3,000 workers friends termination as fighting eulogies were made to the fearless woman warrior of the working class.

Earlier over 7,000 had viewed her last remains as she lay in state for four hours amid a mountain of floral wreaths surrounding the mahogany coffin.

The eulogy on behalf of the Communist Party of which Mother Bloor was a charter member, was delivered by Pettis Perry.

"This is not farewell to you, Mother Bloor" the eloquent Perry declared. "We pledge to follow in your footsteps. . . . We will build your party and our party and some day we will have a nation and a society built on the brotherhood of man and dignity of

the working class."

Even in death the lively fighting character of Mother Bloor's life was uppermost in the minds of the bereaved family including her own and all her beloved workers and friends.

"Mother would tell us tonight we've got to fight for peace," said Paul Robeson as he told what she meant to the Negro people. "Her forebears helped free my people," Robeson said.

"Her sons and millions of America's son will carry on until this is truly the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Her own son, Carl Reeve spoke with challenge ringing in his voice as he pointed out how her great grandfather fought in the Revolutionary War, her father in the Civil War and three of her grand children.

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SAVE-KOREA-PEACE RALLY HERE TONIGHT AT RIVERSIDE PLAZA HOTEL

"The new danger that Korean truce talks may break down can be overcome by a tremendous demand from the American people to end the killing now," Mr. Thomas Richardson and Rev. Willard Uphaus, co-directors of the American Peace Crusade declared yesterday in a public invitation to all New Yorkers to attend the Crusade Cease-Fire Rally tonight (Thursday) at the Riverside Plaza Hotel, 253 W 73 St.

"Demands for peace from all sections of the American people have played a large part in bringing

Meeting to Get Reports of Unionists' Europe Trip

ing the present talks into being," Richardson and Uphaus added. "The best assurance that the talks will succeed is immediate public expression of the desire to stop the shooting at once."

The Cease-Fire Rally tonight follows recent talks held by prominent American peace spokesman with United Nations and U. S. State Department officials, and will provide a platform for full reports on the attitude of these governmental leaders. Since the

opening of the truce talks, the Crusade and its many state affiliates have been conducting an impressive campaign to stop the shooting while the talks go on.

Speakers at the rally include the internationally-famous Paul Robeson, just returned from a Ford Local 600 celebration, Leon Strauss, vice-president of the International Fur & Leather Workers Union of America; Rev. Edward McGowan, leading Eastern Methodist clergyman; Miss Judy

Boudon of the Garment Labor Peace Committee, a leader of Spanish-speaking workers in the Garment trade who attended the recent World Peace Congress in Warsaw; Douglas Glasgow, director of the American Youth Peace Crusade; Mrs. Helen Twitchell of the Queens Peace Committee; and Rev. Uphaus.

Earl Robinson, composer and folk-singer, will perform songs for which he has won an international reputation. Tickets for the rally are priced at 60 cents and can be

procured at local bookshops, the Crusade headquarters, 1186 Broadway, and at the box office Thursday night.

A highlight of the rally will be the first public report by Fur Union leader Leon Strauss, on the peace sentiment of the French, Italian, Polish, Russian and English people. Strauss and other trade-union leaders recently returned from a tour of the European continent where they interviewed hundreds of trade unionists, workers, peace leaders and government officials.

Lawyer Tells Why He Is Defending I of Calif. '12'

By BUDDY GREEN

OAKLAND, Aug. 15.—When Leo J. Sullivan, outstanding East Bay criminal lawyer, volunteered to defend Albert J. (Mickie) Lima, one of the 12 California working class leaders indicted under the Smith Act, he did so out of conviction.

Sullivan, who has practiced law for 30 years and feels that the rights of human beings carry the "greatest value," said this week: "Human rights were never at a lower ebb than they are in this country right now."

Since entering Lima's case, the veteran lawyer has received some discouraging remarks from other members of the bar.

"You are making a big mistake," he quoted one of them as saying. "Why, I wouldn't defend those Communists for a million dollars."

Sullivan's reply was quite simple: "You are a fine specimen! What in the hell has happened to your conscience?"

The former shipyard worker, who didn't become interested in law until he was 25, listed three main reasons why he is defending Lima:

- To get him a fair trial.
- To get him acquitted.
- To restore his right to teach Communist ideas.

He said the government's entire attack on the Communists at this time, in his opinion, "... is to lead the people's minds away from what's going on in this country."

"Why, people are being cheated left and right," he said.

"These guys (the defendants) have a right to criticize the government and the economy and they have as much right as anybody else to offer their own ideas as to how the damn country should be run."

In his long years of practice, he has defended more than 1,000 criminal cases up and down the Pacific Coast. He represented East Bay labor unions in the general strike of 1934. The whole city was tied up tighter than a nutshell, he said.

There is one thing about present day hysteria, which Sullivan admits, really has him worried.

He said he is encountering "quite a few" frightened people. "I have never seen the like," he declared. "It's remarkable to me how they are fooling people with this Communist baloney."

He said he cannot understand why the American Bar Association "has not spoken out against the contempt convictions of the attorneys who represented the Communists."

He pointed out that "the only lawyers sent to jail in years have been the ones defending the Communists."

He said the most heartening encouragement he has received since taking up Lima's defense was a letter from his defendant's wife, Mrs. Helen Lima. "That's really a brave woman," he said. "She has lots of courage and conviction."

The 25 largest insurance firms are doing more than three-fourths of the business.

Aussie Building Trades Union Hits Arrest of Smith Act Victims

The Trade Union Committee to Defend Louis Weinstock had received a copy of a telegram addressed to President Truman by the Building Workers Industrial Union of Australia, urging "freedom for working class leaders," it announced yesterday.

The telegram which was signed by Bulmer, president, and F. Purse, secretary, reads as follows:

"Australian Building Workers' Union regards jailing of working class leaders and peace fighters by your government as part of drive to destroy human rights and liberties and assist promoters of war. We call upon your government as a signatory to universal declaration of human rights and Atlantic Charter to honor its obligations, halt reign of terror and release victims."

Alex Sirota, business manager

Local 140, Furniture Workers, and chairman of the committee, said "this telegram is an indication of the world-wide support labor will give to our campaign to defeat the frameup of Louis Weinstock and to secure a reversal of the infamous Smith Act decision. This message from the Building Trades Workers Union of Australia is especially heartening since Louis Weinstock gave so much of his life to the betterment of the conditions of the Building Trades Workers of America in his capacity as an officer of the Painters Union and the Building Trades Councils."

Sirota further announced that his committee was sponsoring a mass labor rally to be held on Monday, Sept. 10, at St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 66 St.

UNIONISTS' REPORT ON TRIP TO EUROPE-4:

TRAVELED WIDELY, FREELY THROUGH USSR

This is the fourth installment of an eyewitness report by an 11-member U. S. trade union delegation which visited western and eastern Europe in July, 1951.

Fortunately, we were able to spend a good deal more time in the Soviet Union. During our three weeks there, we travelled by bus, auto, railroad, plane, motor boat and motor launch. We covered over 5,000 miles. We saw the cities of Moscow, Leningrad, Stalingrad, Aparozhie, Smertopol and Yalta.

In these cities and in their suburbs, we saw a steel plant, an auto plant, a tractor plant, a shoe factory, a printing plant, a machine plant, a bakery, an electrical power station, a collective farm, the subways, department and food stores, a winery, apartment houses, churches, theatres, movies, museums, parks, rest homes, sanatoria, hotels, children's camps, a hospital and the botanical gardens. We were in barber shops, beauty parlors and libraries. We saw and spoke to thousands of workers.

When we came to the Soviet Union and were received by the trade union leaders in Moscow as we arrived at the airport, the chairman of our delegation, in response to the greeting extended to us by the trade unions and the people of the city, enumerated several questions that influence the thinking of the American people and expressed our determination to find the answers to these questions.

THE QUESTIONS

Among these questions were the following:

Is the standard of living as low as pictured in the United States? Are starvation wages in existence? Do the workers have enough food? Are there inflation and price rises? Is there slave labor? Why are there no strikes? Do the people have civil rights? Is there a secret police dogging everyone's steps so that fear exists in the country? Is there speed-up on the job? Is there freedom of religion? Is there free speech, press and free radio? And most important of all, does the Soviet Union want war?

We truly saw what they are the Soviet Union because it has become abundantly clear that the greatest difference that exists in the world today is that between the United States and the Soviet Union, and that unless a greater understanding develops between our two peoples, these differences can only widen, through the efforts of those who exploit these differences for their own selfish gain, until they would finally explode into a world war—a terrible holocaust that would destroy both our peoples and the world. Therefore, we had to find out what this country and its people are like.

We truly saw what they are like. They are ordinary people, like people all over the world—like the American people. They, too, want friendship and peace.

THE ANSWERS

Here are the answers to the questions we asked:

The workers in the Soviet Union make a good living. They are well-fed, well-clothed and well-

COAST WOODWORKERS MAP NEW FIGHT ON WAGE HIKE

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 15. (FP)—Union spokesmen for 75,000 West Coast lumber workers served notice they will go after new pay increases as well as the portion of increases won last spring which were just denied by the Wage Stabilization Board.

In an AFL decision handed down Aug. 10, the board lopped three cents off a 15½-cent increase won by the Lumber & Sawmill Workers. The board approved one increase of 7½ cents an hour effective last March 1 and only 5 cents out of an 8-cent adjustment effective May 1 or June 1, depending on terms of separate contracts.

In its decision on the CIO Woodworkers case, the board approved a 12½-cent hourly increase effective April 1, but turned down a provision for three paid holidays while it said would amount to 3 cents an hour. The WSB said its action had kept both the AFL and CIO increases with its 10 percent freeze formula.

Executive secretary Kenneth Davis of the AFL union said his organization would meet Aug. 17 to consider the reopening of all agreements with the employers because of rising prices. The AFL meeting will also presumably discuss what steps should be taken

to get the denied 3 cents an hour, which Davis estimated would mean an additional \$101 a year for each member.

IWA president James E. Fadling said that his union will take immediate steps to gain the three extra holidays—Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's. He contended that the three holidays fall within the 10 percent pay limitation, except for possibility less than one cent.

West coast lumber operators have been notified that the IWA proposes to open its contract Sept. 1 for all negotiations at which time the rising cost of living and the "lack of adequate controls" on prices will be cited as grounds for another pay increase.

Montana Union Vows Fight On Smith Act

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Aug. 15.—The members of Mine and Smeltermen's Union Local 16 adopted a resolution at their membership meeting to "fight vigorously and patriotically in defense of the Bill of Rights . . . and for the repeal of the infamous Smith Act." The union condemned the Smith Act as a "device to destroy labor unions and other free-speaking organizations" and applauded the dissents of Justices Black and Douglas in the case of the 11 jailed Communist leaders.

"For 150 years," the union said, "employers and other anti-union groups, in order to break unions and jail their leaders, have been using the idea that a labor strike is a conspiracy to use force and violence." It said that anyone using "this kind of anti-social law to break strikes . . . and harass minority groups is clearly acting as traitor to the Constitution and the Bill of Rights."

Phila. Unionists Back Civil Rights Rally

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—Five labor leaders have urged Philadelphians to speak out for freedom by attending the civil rights rally being held Thursday evening at Reynolds Hall, 1416 N. Broad St. Speakers at the rally include Hyman Schlesinger, noted Pittsburgh attorney, who faces prosecution under the Pennsylvania Sedition law, and David Davis, business representative, Local 155, United Electrical Workers.

Labor leaders who issued several thousand copies of a leaflet calling for defense of the right to free speech and a fair trial included: James Pasquay, secretary-treasurer, Local 30, Fur and Leather Workers Union; Morris Mersky, president, Local 30, Fur and Leather Workers Union; John Tisa, vice-president, Distributive Workers Union of Philadelphia; I. Freedman, business manager, Local 53, Fur Workers.

Iran Makes 3 Demands On Britain

TEHERAN, Aug. 15.—The Iranian government today placed a three-point demand before the British negotiators to settle the oil nationalization dispute.

The Iranian demand, submitted with the notification that Iran "will not on any account discuss any matters regarding nationalization unless Britain accepts the prime minister's three points," were in answer to a British eight-point "rock bottom" proposal for settlement.

Iran said Britain must agree that Iran can decide what amount of compensation will be paid the former Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. for the properties Iran has nationalized. A demand also was made that British employees of the company remain on duty at the Abadan refinery—the largest in the world. And guarantees were asked that Britain would buy oil from the nationalized company.

Peace Rallies Defy W. Berlin Cops

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—Thousands of Berlin youth, including participants in the Youth Festival and residents of the city's western sectors, joined in peace demonstrations in the American and French zones today. Police of the West Berlin puppet government attacked the youngsters and jailed more than 40. The police attack on the demonstrators, many of them visiting the western half of the city for the first time since the 15-day Youth Festival began, was a convincing exposure of the widely-spread propaganda that "thousands" had "fled" the Festival to get a warm welcome in the Western sector. Today's police riot squads, using fire hose and other weapons against the peace demonstrators, was an example of the real 'welcome' offered the youth.

Seek Release of Johnson Today

Another attempt to free Arnold Johnson, last of the 17 Smith Act victims still in jail on \$10,000 bail will be made today (Thursday) by defense counsel in Federal Court-house, Foley Square. Johnson has been imprisoned since June 2, the day following his arrest by the FBI in Pittsburgh, except for a few days.

They All Didn't Like Hearst

LONDON, Aug. 15.—British newspapers yesterday bade farewell to reactionary U. S. newspaper owner William Randolph Hearst with a collective sigh of good riddance.

The Manchester Guardian said in an editorial, "It is hard even now to think of him with charity. Perhaps no man ever did so much to debase the standards of journalism and his incursions into politics were less damaging than his work in the newspaper field only because they were less successful."

The Tory London Times said

Britain Rejects Demands For Ban on East Trade

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The British government today rejected Washington's demand that it ban all trade with the Soviet Union, People's China and the Eastern European People's Democracies.

Sir Hartley Shawcross, president of the British Board of Trade, said

in a major policy speech that Britain cannot abandon trade with

East Europe without seriously endan-

gering its own economy. And he appealed to the U. S. Government to recognize that embargoes

"will not end communism."

His speech, made at the opening of the Cornish Industrial Fair at Truro, Cornwall, was Britain's reply to the proposal of the U. S. Congress to deprive nations trading with the east of all U. S. military, financial and economic aid.

"To deprive each part of Europe of the resources of the other will not put an end to communism," Shawcross said. "It may merely depress the economic welfare of both parts without giving either side any relative advantage."

"This," he said, "is not a matter

which ought to be settled by the

laying down of unilateral condi-

tions or by denying supplies essen-

tial to our well-being. It is pre-

dominantly one for frank, but

friendly discussion between allies.

"For at the end of the day, the success of the Atlantic alliance must depend on understanding and confidence between our countries. If we are partners—as we must indeed be—we must treat each other as partners," he said.

The Trade Board president pointed out that Britain has, in fact banned 250 items, regarded as of military or strategic importance, from shipment to east Europe. But he said Britain could not go along with the "strategic value of some other items such as rubber.

Shawcross explained Britain's dilemma this way:

It must export to survive. Sixty percent of its foodstuffs come from abroad. To stay off the financial rocks, it must keep the gold and dollar reserve high. Currently a deficit in dollars is faced. It cannot increase imports from the United States. It must have

the grain, timber and other products from the East.

"These things (imports from the East) undoubtedly have added to our strategic strength," Shawcross said. "They are things we can hardly do without. But where else can we obtain them (except from the East)."

"I beg our American friends to realize that if we have been trading with Communist countries as well as with them (the Americans) it is no indication of disloyalty to the common cause of freedom and democracy and peace which our countries pledged themselves to defend."

"Just as the Americans recognize that trade between Japan and communist China is a normal pattern in the East, so trade between East and Western Europe has always been a regular and important feature of Europe's economy."

"It has made available to the West the great grain resources of eastern Europe, timber from the forests of Russia, coal from Polish mines, food from the farms of Hungary, Poland and the Baltic states."

"In return," he said, "eastern Europe has received raw materials which it lacked and manufactures from the industrial resources of western Europe."

Glass Firms Bar 20% Wage Hike

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 15.—Glass manufacturers today refused to meet the demand of leaders of 16,000 workers for a 20 percent wage increase.

Representatives of manufacturers and the AFL American Flint Glass Workers Union thus were stalemated on contract demands for the industry's entire 35,000 employees.

The talks which opened today involved workers in hand and combination production plants of the National Association of Manufacturers of Pressed and Blown Glassware. The negotiators had been in session since July 31.

The earlier conferences ended in stalemates also. Representatives of the same groups adjourned July 20 after 10 days of fruitless meetings toward a contract for 10,000 workers in the glass industry's automatic machine division.

Vote Mail Rate Hike

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Senate Post Office Committee today approved a \$350,000,000 increase in mail rates that would do away with the penny post card and the three-cent letter.

SAYS FRENCH GOV'T OPPOSES STATE DEPT-FRANCO DEAL

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The French government will oppose the inclusion of Franco Spain in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), an authoritative spokesman said today. He complained that the apparent moves by the Truman Administration to conclude an alliance with dictator Franco is playing into the hands of the Communists in France.

The spokesman also noted that

France is not being consulted fully on NATO decisions in the Mediterranean area of command, despite full French cooperation in Morocco.

France, he said, feels a permanent political council of NATO should be established to assure that the point of view of each member state is represented properly and considered and as a precaution against unilateral actions.

AFL Breaks Off Agreement With CIO For United Action

The AFL's executive council in its Montreal meeting last week voted to recommend a breakup of the united front with the CIO through the United Labor Policy Committee, it was learned yesterday.

The formal break will come in the week of Sept. 17, when the AFL holds its annual convention in San Francisco. Approval of the move can be hardly doubted in view of the vote for the proposal of all but two of council's members, all heads of powerful AFL affiliates.

Only Daniel Tracy, head of the electrical workers and George M. Garrison of the Railway Clerks, voted against the move.

Disclosure of the decision hit CIO leaders like a bombshell. Late yesterday there was still no statement from any of them.

George Meany, the secretary-treasurer, backed by Dan Tobin, head of the AFL's largest union, Matthew Woll, David Dubinsky, James C. Petrillo and William Green, led in the move.

It is through ULPC that the top labor leaders coordinated their cooperation with the Truman administration's war program.

It was reported that Meany charged the CIO is getting the best of the "functional unity" arrangement and a bigger role in the Marshall Plan (ECA) machinery.

One top AFL leader said "we will not continue what has become a fake united front."

"The CIO," he continued, "has utilized its advantage in recent months because of our cooperation to strengthen itself in various ways and in certain government organizations. We persist in our desire for real organic unity and we reject functional unity."

The move is believed to be a signal for a stepup in raiding of CIO unions and a new effort by the AFL to assert itself as the dominant spokesman of labor.

Earlier this year the ULPC

walked out of the war agencies over "big business domination" and the 10 percent wage freeze limit. It now looks like the end of ULPC.

Ask High Court Justice to Free Harisiades

Judge Gregory F. Noonan yesterday overrode the 8th Amendment of the United States Constitution and refused to free in \$5,000 bail the Greek-American newspaper man Peter Harisiades during the appeal of a deportation order to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Harisiades is held on Ellis Island under McCarran Law de-



HARISIADES

portation proceedings. The Immigration Service is demanding his deportation to fascist Greece for alleged membership in the Communist Party.

His bail case was brought before Judge Noonan in habeas corpus proceedings by Carol King, general counsel for the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. Attorney King charged that the prisoner had been illegally denied the right to freedom on bail while his case is under appeal.

The Supreme Court is scheduled to hear arguments on the Harisiades appeal this fall. Attorney King said she would meanwhile ask a justice of the Supreme Court to set bail for Harisiades.

'WHAT IS THE CRIME? WHERE IS THE SEDITION?'

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 15.—The prosecutor says James Dolsen and myself were arrested because America is in danger," said Andy Onda in his closing appeal to the jury yesterday.

"Yes, America is in terrible danger," the former steel worker continued. "But it is not in danger from Communists. It is in danger from war. And that is the danger that the Communists were fighting with leaflets, petitions and mass meetings."

But the prosecutor, explained Onda, is not concerned about the danger of war—the danger that millions of men and women and children may be physically wiped out.

What the men behind him are afraid of is peace.

ANDY ONDA RIPS PITTSBURGH FRAMEUP IN ELOQUENT APPEAL

Onda then quoted Judge Michael A. Musmanno's testimony that he had the Communists arrested last August because they opposed the war in Korea.

To Musmanno the danger was peace.

"Who started the war in Korea?" asked Onda.

It was started by Wall Street, which controls both the major political parties in Pittsburgh as well as elsewhere, the peace leader, who is serving as his own lawyer, replied.

"The American people do not like the war in Korea," continued Onda. And the Communist Party opposed the start of this war and

has been working for a negotiated peace ever since.

"What is the crime in so doing? And where is the sedition?

"We had the legal right to do what we were doing."

Onda then told the jury that he would continue working for peace. Why?

"Because peace is the hope of the American people. It is the hope of the world. The cry for peace is going up all over the world. It is the cry of millions, but Wall Street can't put millions

in prison. So Communists and other very active spokesmen for peace are arrested."

Onda compared the hysterical

propaganda against the Communists today to the rabid anti-Negro propaganda in the Southern States.

He reviewed some of the charges against the Communists in Pittsburgh. Prosecution witnesses claim that we advocated the establishment of Socialism, said Onda. They testified that the Communists said that socialism would bring permanent peace. It would

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POINT OF ORDER

AIR

By ALAN MAX

Harold Stassen was present when 2,000 balloons carrying pro-war leaflets were sent up in Western Germany. It is unofficially reported that it was Stassen who inflated all 2,000 balloons with one of his speeches.

4 Parties Back Arbenz Gov't In Guatemala

GUATEMALA, Aug. 15 (Prensa Continental).—Four political parties representing middle-class forces in Guatemala joined forces here in an alliance to support the government of President Jacobo Arbenz against attempts by reactionary forces inspired by the United Fruit Company to overthrow it.

The alliance was announced in a statement by the Accion Revolucionaria, Renovacion Nacional, Frente Popular Libertador and the Integridad Nacional parties.

The statement reiterates the democratic faith of the four parties and denies the reactionary red-herring charge of "communism" made by the recently formed Independent Anti-Communist Party of Guatemala.

The Alliance of Democratic Parties set as an immediate objective the abolition of the feudal relations of production on the land, to make the foreign companies comply with the laws of the country and to revise the foreign contracts to conform to the Guatemalan constitution and the legitimate economic and social demands of the new Guatemala.

It called upon all sectors of the population to unite in support of the Jacobo Arbenz government and its internal and foreign policies. It asked for internal peace to insure the success of the government program, and international peace as a guarantee for the economic, social and political stability of the country.

L.A. Teacher Beats Witchhunt

A Los Angeles school teacher who last March saw her job melting away under disloyalty charges, will be back in the classroom next Fall. For that she can thank the strong support of the Los Angeles Federation of Teachers—a union that believes a teacher's views are her own business.

This is what happened. Last Spring, Mrs. Barbara Morell, a probationary teacher, was called into the office of the school personnel chief. The teachers' union newsletter reports that "she was subjected to a probing into her personal political beliefs without preparation, without advice of counsel, solely on the basis of vague criticisms by unnamed persons... She was told the supply a statement to clear up doubt about her loyalty in a few days under implied threat of dismissal."

Teachers' union counsel William B. Esterman, who came to Mrs. Morell's support, told school officials that they had no right to require her to answer charges without disclosing the nature of the attack or the source. Afterwards, there were two conferences between a union committee and school officials. The upshot was that the school reportedly decided that "there were no grounds for proceeding against Mrs. Morell."

During the first two years of Marshall Plan operations, these banks handled a major share of the banking transactions involved: Chase National Bank (Rockefeller) \$528 million; National City Bank of New York (Morgan), \$381 million; Bankers Trust (Morgan) \$324 million; and J. P. Morgan, \$276 million.

Daily Worker

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As We See It

by Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON.

THE STATE Department's propaganda branch is run by a fellow named Barrett from Birmingham who got his training for the job in the slick advertising field. Having little if any acquaintance with ideas he deals entirely with slogans. He operates on the theory that any fact, no matter how stubborn, can be annihilated by a catch-phrase.

But selling World War III to the people of the U. S. and the world is not exactly the same thing as selling chewing gum or coca-cola. Barrett may denounce the Soviet peace campaign as "phony as a three dollar bill" and flatter himself on a well-turned (but very, very stale) slogan. Still, the persistence of the Soviet government in pushing for a peaceful settlement of American-Soviet differences remains a fact which the people cannot fail to recognize.

When Shvernik's letter was received, Barrett or one of his aides wisecracked that it was "the same old chestnut tied up in a new ribbon." A few hours later press officer McDermott, apparently inspired by Barrett, said the text of his remarks should be "Rockabye Baby" because the Soviet peace offer was an attempt to lull the American people to sleep.

Secretary of State Acheson must have perceived that despite this barrage of slogans, the Shvernik peace proposal had not been kidded out of existence. He adopted another tack. He said he welcomed Shvernik's words but what about deeds.

The next day at his press conference President Truman

The Slick Advertising Man Can't Obscure the Facts

rehashed this general idea, at the same time making a great business about his friendship for the Soviet people, and the non-aggressive aims of the U. S. government.

It was about this time that the U. S. press began reporting with pretended astonishment that the Soviets did not take President Truman's affirmation of friendship on faith. They, too, were welcoming the words but calling for deeds. One possible deed which would confirm the words, it was pointed out, would be for the U. S. to accept Shvernik's proposal for a five power peace pact.

This leaves the question to be answered approximately as follows: whose deeds are hostile and whose deeds are friendly?

Obviously in so short a space I cannot fully canvass the long record of Soviet efforts toward a peaceful settlement, nor the hostile deeds of the Truman Administration which have culminated in the anti-Soviet North Atlantic military alliance and the rearming of Germany.

But I think there is one phase of Truman foreign policy which has received little attention in the United States but which has made a highly unfavorable impression upon the people of Europe. When they apply the yardstick of deeds to measure the value of U. S. words to this field of international relations, they are bound to come up with the conclusion that the Truman administration is basically and essentially hostile to the peoples of the USSR and the new democracies.

I refer to the systematic prohibition by Washington of trade and commerce with these countries. Under the guise of preventing export of war materials, the U. S. has embargoed virtually all exports to these countries. Further than that, the State Department has ordered its satellites to refuse to sell needed materials to Eastern Europe at the pain of forfeiting all Marshall Plan aid.

In early July, the State Department informed Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary and Poland that treaties of trade and commerce between them and the U. S., some of many years standing, were to be abrogated. On July 31, the State Department announced that trade agreement tariff concessions hitherto in effect between the U. S. and Czechoslovakia were to be terminated.

On Aug. 1, the department announced that the embargo on exports to the U. S. would be supplemented by a ban on imports from the USSR and the new peoples democracies.

The citizen of Eastern Europe will succeed in rebuilding the economy of his country and developing its industry and agriculture with or without U. S. trade. But he cannot fail to note that the Truman Administration which assures him of its friendship has destroyed one of the most normal and common ties between peoples of different countries. Even Barrett, the advertising genius, cannot find a slogan to explain away this fundamental fact.

Press Roundup

THE HERALD TRIBUNE headlines: "U. S. Will Tell Russia Japan Pact Is for Signature, Not Redrafting." That's telling them, boy. There'll be no nonsense about negotiation, discussion and compromise while we're running the democratic, free world. The Alsops acknowledge that "the Kremlin was given good reason to believe" by the Truman government that "we would be satisfied" by a "straight return" to the 38th Parallel.

THE TIMES says loudly, on the front-page, "U. S. Rejects UN Treaty On Press As Restricting Freedom of News." The Times whispers, on page 9: "The Attorney General's office today banned publication of 20 Communist newspapers, bringing to 1,756 the number of Red journals suspended since July, 1950." The dateline is Tokyo, Japan, currently a suburb of Wall Street and Washington, where politicians pretend to be worried about the "freedom of the press." The same phonies have indicted 12 Californians for the 'crime' of writing for, and circulating a newspaper. Funny that the Times hasn't noticed the contradiction... The Times quotes Texas Democratic Rep. John Lyles as denouncing the Russian people as "that gang of no-good Russian hoodlums. And then some suspicious-minded people think that Truman was not sincere in his "friendship" letter to the same Russian people.

THE MIRROR devotes 13 pages to the late William Randolph Hearst, so it's understandable that a few errors should creep in and a few facts stay out. For instance, the Mirror forgets to mention Marion Davies and Hearst's romance with fascism.

THE NEWS come up with a lamebrain suggestion that the State Department steamroller the Japanese treaty in five days as planned, and thus score a "propaganda victory" over the Soviet decision to attend the treaty conference. Oh, that will just win millions of Asians, already burned up over Washington's unilateral decree that the Japanese fascist-industrialists won't have to pay a cent for the havoc they wrought.

THE COMPASS, underscoring its epitaph on Hearst as a cynical opportunist and flip-flop artist, recalls that on March 1, 1918, he wrote praising the Soviet Communists as "the representatives of the most democratic government in Europe."

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN says that "the world has lost a colossus."

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM boasts that that ancient dodderer, Alexander Kerensky, has met with leaders of five other emigre outfits to "plan subversive action" against the socialist Soviet Union. You see the Telly has no objection to real subversives.

THE POST says that "if our internal freedom is shadowed today, the guilt is 90 percent that of the McCarthys, but it is 10 percent that of Harry Truman." The idea is right, even if the percentage is just a wee bit finagled to favor Harry.

-R.F.

COMING in the weekend Worker
Germany's New Generation... By Joseph Starobin

—by Ellis

Daily Worker

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A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people—for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.

HE DIED AFRAID

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST died as his newspaper empire continued to pour poison into the mind and heart of America.

For more than half a century, Hearst's name has been a byword for deceit, treachery, and raging anti-democratic, anti-labor venom. His hired hacks did not scruple at forgery, fakes, fraud, and incitement to mob violence. They knew that this was what "the boss" paid them for.

Hearst had many stocks-in-trade. One was his ugly racist chauvinism; it was he who defiled America with the filth about "the Yellow Peril." His papers specialized in anti-Negro "rape" propaganda.

Another was his raging hatred of the American working people, their trade unions and their political movements. It was these sentiments which took him to Nazi Germany in 1938, where he proudly posed with Hitler's mob. Mussolini was a favored contributor. Today, the Hearst stable has in it such would-be lynchers of the American heritage as Westbrook Pegler and George Sokolsky, former agent of the Japanese fascist government and the steel trust.

HEARST BEGAN HIS CAREER by appearing before the common people as a crusader for reform; he even called for the recognition of the Soviet Union in the early '20s. Once he got the ear of the people by posing as their friend, he proceeded to betray them at every opportunity. In this, of course, he was merely following the standard formula of the successful public men in our country.

Hearst had the gall to cover his crusade against the American people and the American nation in the mantle of super-patriotism. He tried to hijack our nation's flag for his private, reactionary, soulless philosophy of the money-grab and the journalistic garbage can. In this shameless enterprise, he had the cooperation of all our "best citizens." The tragedy which looms over our land is that Hearstism has become the standard morality instead of the exception.

The Hearst who cried out to his staff, "You give me the pictures and I'll furnish the war," shocked the America of 1898. Today, his credo has become the foreign policy of the entire Washington-Wall Street leadership as dollar-hungry generals loot the Treasury and the nation cynically shouting "the enemy is upon us."

HEARST'S LAST DAYS were filled with fear. He was at least intelligent enough to see that the majority of the human race had already passed over, or was passing over, to the other side from that which he stood for. That is why his papers drooled their bitterness at "Marxist-infected Asia," at the "Socialism of Europe's proletariat," and at the "fanatical nationalism" of the peoples of India, Burma, the Philippines, Indonesia, etc.

Since he hated and feared the common people of Europe and Asia no less than he hated the common people of the USA, Hearst branded the Truman government as "Communist-minded" for its risky decision to arm the "unreliable peoples" of Europe for an anti-democratic war. But this allegedly farsighted schemer died with the absurd belief that the victims of his favorite fascist, Franco, would be a "bulwark against Communism."

There was little hope left in him as he died amidst his piled up riches, his expensive junk, and his unappreciated art treasures. He knew that his class was dying, too.



A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

The Smith Act Marches On

EIGHT YEARS AGO I visited a hospital in Seattle. I was in the city to speak at a May 1 celebration. A young woman friend—the wife of the Communist Party organizer, gave birth to a baby girl. Shortly afterwards, her husband was called into the Army. He served until the war ended and was discharged honorably.

On Tuesday of last week I met this child again, now a dark-haired little girl, with a shocked, troubled look in her eyes. A friend had gone to the FBI headquarters to take charge of her for the night and to accompany her home to Cleveland, O., the next day. The child was brought to our Party office, where she met people she knew—Betty, Claudia, Elizabeth, Pete—who had also been arrested and were out on bail. She needed that assurance because she had received a double shock.

THIS IS HOW she told it to me:

"I got off the bus from camp with the other children and my Daddy met me. We went to the airport to take a plane to go home to Cleveland, to my brother, my mother and my grandmother.

"A lot of men came up to my father just when we were going on the plane. One man took a piece of paper out of his pocket and showed it to my father. He said he was from the FBI and that Daddy was arrested.

"They took us in a car to a big office, and they took my daddy's picture and fingerprints—like in the movies, for the gangsters. When I wanted to call my mother on the telephone to Cleveland, they told me she was arrested there. My grandmother is all alone now and she is sick. I'll go home to her right away—tomorrow."

THIS LITTLE girl's name is Bella Frankfeld. Her father is Phil Frankfeld, organizer of the Communist Party of Ohio at present. He was arrested on a Maryland warrant, where he had worked previously. He is

thing should be directed to getting Jean out immediately so she can see that Mom (her mother) and kids are O.K. We had intended to wire birthday greetings to Gene Dennis but don't have access to his address. Will you send him our very warmest love?

"We are waiting to see what can be done to reduce the \$75,000 price on our heads—two Communists and a courageous attorney—completely confident that the American people will vindicate us.

"We send our love to all our friends. Drop us a line when you get a chance.

"P.S.—For some damn reason they have me listed here as 'Aloysius Meyers.' They refused to change it, starting with the U. S. Marshal's Office. (Aloysius is my middle name.) Maybe they are trying to give me an alias. Hope you can read this scribbling. I am strictly a typewriter man myself."

I HOPE many letters and cards of greeting will go to these new victims of the Smith Act, to assure them of wide support and solidarity. I am confident that the splendid united front movement which fought for peace and against the Ober Act in Maryland will now staunchly defend Phil Frankfeld, his wife and their comrades and secure their liberation.

Letters from Readers

Poetry by
Lowell

NEW YORK
Editor, Daily Worker:

"They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak;
They are slaves who will not choose

Hatred, Scorning and Abuse
Rather than in silence shrink
From the TRUTH they needs must think;

They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three"...

These eight lines of James Russell Lowell's are in the very essence of the real American Way and should be in the consciousness and memory of every bona fide AMERICAN!!! This is intellectual integrity, spiritual stamina, without which there can be no AMERICAN CHARACTER in any one!!! H. C.

Frisco Rally

(Continued from Page 1) sionals, trade unionists, farmers, church leaders, attorneys, students, Negroes and whites.

They heard fighting messages from three distinguished speakers—I. F. Stone, author and journalist; former Attorney General Robert W. Kenny, and Dr. Carleton Goodlett.

They roared endorsement of a resolution addressed to President Truman and Attorney General J. Howard McGrath which condemned the Smith Act and served notice of a last-ditch fight to "defend the Constitution."

The meeting, described as "the best in San Francisco in many a year," contributed close to \$1,500 to carry on the fight.

Sidney Roger, distinguished radio commentator and chairman, set the tone of the evening with his declaration: "This meeting serves notice we have just begun to fight!"

"We're here to fight for our Bill of Rights—ours," said Roger as the crowd roared its assent, "the rights that traditionally belong to the people."

Roger was followed by Kenny, who assailed the present Administration and his own party, the Democratic Party, as "the frightened little men in the federal buildings" who have set the "chain reaction" of fear in motion.

"We must break this chain reaction," Kenny declared. "Reverse it. If we don't protest the jailing of Slim Connelly and Al Richmond today, tomorrow there will be more editors behind bars and not just from The People's World."

Kenny urged that the citizens show their sentiments toward the Truman administration in 1952 by "throwing the rotters out."

The crowd gave an ovation to Dr. Goodlett, well known leader in the San Francisco Negro community who served notice that he, personally, was taking up arms in the cause of freedom.

Dr. Goodlett was interrupted frequently by applause and cheers. He spoke of "our revolutionary heritage" and read portions from the Declaration of Independence.

The big question, he said, was: "Should one speak out even if it

means putting a price upon one's head?"

His answer: "I have decided my primary task in this age of fear is to stand firm."

He called for "unity" of all who would preserve freedom and reminded the audience that the Negro people have been "fighting fascism" for 300 years "and will continue to fight."

Those in jail under the Smith Act represent "the vanguard in the struggle," he said.

"Let's decide now," Dr. Goodlett concluded, "that the retreat is over, that we are going to stand at this point and fight. There is no other alternative."

In his following speech, Stone paid tribute to meetings "such as this" as tangible indication that "we have just begun to fight."

He said that in the prosecution of Communists under the Smith Act "our government is on trial—not the Communists."

"We're not fooling anyone," he said. "While our Voice of America broadcasts for democracy abroad—and we prepare for a third world war—we destroy democracy at home."

Speedup

(Continued from Page 1) of most significant jump in the cost of living.

Only two industries surveyed showed a decline; anthracite by 4 percent and agriculture by 2 percent. Anthracite is seriously depressed by the shift to oil, causing much partime output. The basis for the agricultural estimate is not explained by BLS.

Intensification of labor played a big part in obtaining the rise. But much is also due to tremendous investment in mechanization and other forms of labor displacement. The Department of Commerce, according to Behlow, showed that in the five years 1946-1950 investment in plant and equipment totaled \$84 billion compared to \$31 billion spent in the five war years 1941-1945. Some of the real value in the former figure must be discounted because of the rise in prices.

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(OLD MAN WOOD AND FAMILY)

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Mother Bloor

(Continued from Page 1) dren in the war against the Hitler tyranny.

"Her fighting was for the real American way of life," Reeve said. And she hated such things as child labor and long hours.

"One of her major contributions was her son, Harold Ware," Reeve said. "He was recognized as an expert on American industrial farming and he contributed much to the progressive American farmers' movement."

Reeve pointed out how during the Russian famine after the first World War Ware took over tractors, wheat seeds and farm experts and how Lenin later wrote a letter thanking and praising Ware for his contribution.

"Which are the best relations for Americans to have towards Russians," Reeve asked. "The kind that Harold Ware had or the kind of atom bomb threats that U. S. Senators and other leading figures make?"

Other speakers who paid tribute to Mother Bloor and pledged to carry on her fight were William L. Patterson, Sam Hammersmark, Jessica Smith, Editor of New World, Attorney Carol King, Claudia Jones, Judy Zriny and Mrs. Ferdinand Reed.

Sylvia Kahn sang "To You, Beloved Comrade," as the casket was carried out. The pall-bearers were: A. W. Berry, Al Lannon, Fred Briebl, Pettis Perry, Lem Harris, Simon W. Gerson and Louis Weinstock. Most people agreed that Howard Fast, the novelist, summed up the feeling about Mother Bloor when he said, "She hoped and prayed she would live to see a Socialist America and I for one believe she came close to it."

Onda

(Continued from Page 3) end hunger and racial and religious prejudice. They said that the Communists did advocate the end of capitalism and the establishment of Socialism, and that we are opposed to the private ownership of the banks, the mines, the power projects and the transportation systems. They said we believe in production for use, not for profit, that we are opposed to the exploitation of man by man."

Onda asked the jury what was wrong with that. There might be debate about the issues involved. But how was the Communist educational work for Socialism and peace "seditious."

Onda dealt with the "bunk" of the prosecutors' claims that the Communists had been committing "sedition" in Pittsburgh for many years.

Party headquarters had long been located in an office building across the street from the District Attorney's office and Judge Musmanno's court. Why didn't they move before if there was any evidence of "sedition," he asked. There just wasn't any such evidence he replied to his own question.

Onda's vigor and logic kept the attention of the jury throughout. And workers and some lawyers, who were attending the court, expressed their admiration. The Pittsburgh reporters took few notes, however. And often the press table was empty, except for the Daily Worker representative. The Hearst and Scripps Howard and Paul Block syndicates that own the three Pittsburgh dailies have given little trial coverage since Musmanno and the stoopigons stepped off the witness stand.

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Probe Demo Head On St. Louis Deal

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The connection between Democratic National Chairman William M. Boyle, Jr., and a St. Louis firm which received \$565,000 in RFC loans may be looked into shortly by the Senate's Permanent Investigating Committee.

The Committee has been conducting a "preliminary inquiry" into Boyle's dealings with the American Lithofold Co., recipient of the favors. Boyle says he got \$1,500 in fees from the Corporation legal work which had nothing to do with the RFC money.

President Truman said recently that Boyle will not step down as National Committee chairman.

Ridgway

(Continued from Page 1) stantiate their charges. But Gen. Nam II yesterday said he would bring two witnesses to prove it and Joy said he might consider hearing them.

The new Korean protest was revealed as negotiations at Kaesong appeared deadlocked over location of a buffer zone and on the verge of breaking down completely. No report of progress was made on yesterday's session.

Joy proposed at yesterday's session that each side appoint a subcommittee of one member to work out solution of the dispute over where to draw a cease fire line.

The Koreans then asked that the proposal be put in writing and the 25th meeting adjourned until today while Ridgway's negotiators prepared a formal copy.

Sherman

(Continued from Page 1) "He said there was going to be a terrible blast in the newspapers and the general didn't want them (the newspapers) to be able to get a hold of me," Sherman replied.

The witness said he learned later that the "blast" concerned Goldstein's charge that O'Dwyer was being supported in the election campaign by Sherman, gambler Frank Costello, and "Louie-the-Hip."

Sherman dropped the last name in facetiously, apparently as a slang expression for mobsters in general.

He said he left town with his wife and daughter the morning after the dinner, going first to Salisbury, Md., then to Ocean City, Md., and finally to Daytona Beach, Fla. He said he returned to New York "a day or two after the election."

Sherman professed complete ignorance of any information that might have been used in the newspaper "blast" against O'Dwyer. He insisted that he fled simply because "he (O'Dwyer) asked me to, and I thought a lot of him."

He added under questioning that his friendship for O'Dwyer has since cooled off.

State Dep't to Bar Czech Airliners

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The State Department is preparing to bar Czechoslovak airliners from flying over the U. S. zone of West Germany in an attempt to force the Czechoslovak government to release the convicted self-confessed spy William Oatis.

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HOLLYWOOD

By DAVID PLATT

'Film Sense' Urges Protests on 'Oliver Twist'

FILM SENSE, organ of the Film Division, N. Y. State Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, takes a forthright stand against the anti-Semitic 'Oliver Twist' film in its August-September issue, just off the press.

"Oliver Twist," the magazine says in its 'Tips On Films' column, "has been able to achieve what Hitler and Streicher had failed to do. By the most imaginative use of cinematic techniques and a literate script, David Lean has made a slanderous, anti-Semitic stereotype seem convincing. Gerald L. K. Smith and the various Jew-baiting bunks can now put away their riot-inciting leaflets and other literature. They have Alec Guinness' Fagin now. Anti-Semitism has become artistic. But lovers of democracy and enemies of bigotry will protest this offensive film wherever it is sprung on unsuspecting people."

On another page, Morris Schappes, editor of 'A Documentary History of the Jews in the United States, and Simeon Sands, "a specialist in Elizabethan history and literature," also go to work on the anti-Semitic movie.

Schappes writes: "I have not seen Oliver Twist as a film, but I know the book, and I know the drawings of Cruikshank that illustrated the book, and I have seen stills of Fagin. I know that as far back as January 22, 1869, the Los Angeles Daily News, in an editorial, pointed to the fact that it is Shakespeare's Shylock and Scott's Isaac of York, both wretchedly imitated by Dickens' Fagin, that feed fat the old unfounded prejudice against the Jews in the English and American mind." Even the supercautious Anti-Defamation League regards Fagin, despite the cutting of 859 feet of the original film, as 'still a harmful caricature' in the form in which it is now to be shown. That word 'harmful' means more to me now than it did to the California editor of 1869. The slaughter of six million Jews by Nazis reared by the Streichers and Hitlers on images such as Fagin has added new fathoms to that word. I understand why the Johnston office finally approved the showing of the anti-Semitic Oliver Twist. The American ruling class needs and is extending the use of anti-Semitism. I regret that enough pressure was not mobilized in time to compel the Johnston office to refuse to permit the film to be shown."

Sands writes: ". . . a movie (Oliver Twist) about unfortunate English children exploited by an execrable thieving villain who is peculiarly distinguished from the crowd of other characters by being designated as a Jew is slanderous and in my opinion justly censorable. . . ."

The editors of Film Sense declare: "This incendiary film (and it remains exactly that despite several minor cuts) had been withheld from circulation for three years because of protests from Jewish, gentle, liberal, labor and conservative organizations. The N. Y. Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions has already begun a campaign of enlightenment about this racist film, seeking the cooperation of other organizations and individuals in exposing Oliver Twist for what it is. Readers of Film Sense are urged to protest to the Park Avenue Theatre management against its further exhibition."

(Film Sense—it's the only magazine in the country that has the interests of the movie-goer at heart—sells for a dime at all important bookshops. For subscriptions (12 issues for \$1) write to Dep't 7K-Suite 71, 49 W. 44 St., New York City.)

To Show New Films Produced in Israel

Elias Marks, head of Jewish Films Distributors (586 Seventh Ave.), announces that he has completed negotiations with Carmel Films, Ltd., of Tel-Aviv, Israel, for the distribution of a series of new Israel feature films.

Produced in Israel in 1950 and 1951, the films will include two full-length documentaries, a fea-

New Polish Film Hits Mark

By JOHN STACHEL

The Polish film-makers have done it again! Their new documentary film, "The Wide Road," now playing at the Stanley, lives up to the high standard set by such Polish feature films as "The Last Stop" and "Border Street."

But this time it is not the last-ditch fight against fascist barbarism, but the all-out struggle to better the people's lives which is vividly shown.

The city of Warsaw was almost totally wrecked at the time of its liberation by the Red Army. One of the problems this created was that a large part of the working class had to live in a suburb across the river, from which it took several hours to get to and from work, because of poor transportation.

Therefore the city planners decided to build a new super-highway to open the bottleneck. This road became a symbol of the New Poland rebuilding itself from ashes. The popular enthusiasm was caught by the project, so daring considering the lack of supplies and the state of Polish industry, and the whole country contributed to its success and followed its progress.

How the building of this super-highway contributes to the molding of man for socialist life, how it brings out qualities in the working class surmount all obstacles (and there are many) is shown graphically, but naturally, and never self-complacently in this film.

You get the feeling of people who know that they hold the future of the world in their hands and are shaping it to their needs, however intractable the material may be sometimes. They come to understand what their labor means to the struggle for peace, that this super-highway is actually a link in the world peace front, and

through seeing this film you come to know it too. The Stanley Theatre's current of Life," both worth seeing again.

Ted Tinsley Says

Get Ye Rich Quick

GRAFE & GRAFE, a California publishing house, has issued a 64-page booklet with the winsome title, "Get Rich In Spite of Yourself." Gafe and Gafe, both of them, must be convinced that the way to get rich in spite of themselves is to publish a pamphlet called "Get Rich in Spite of Yourself." I believe that we should all publish a pamphlet called "Get Rich in Spite of Yourself" and sell it to each other so we can all get rich in spite of ourselves.

Arch Farch read the ad for this sensational booklet, and he was very much impressed. "This booklet," he said to Edna, "must contain much wisdom. The author has already made four fortunes."

"How does he tell them apart?" asked Edna.

"They're not all his. It says he made two for himself and two for other people."

"Ask him if he's got an extra one for us," suggested Edna.

"That's not the way it's done. The ad says that the author gives a most astonishing formula for wealth and success, based on long, misunderstood parables in the Bible. . . ."

Edna cussed mildly as the ironing board collapsed for the third time. Arch helped her fix it. She ironed moodily for a few moments. "Does he refer to the parable that ends, 'Go ye forth then, and get ye rich quick?'"

"I don't know," said Arch. "I never heard of that parable."

"Neither did I," said Edna. "I guess he must mean the parable that says, 'Fix ye now your monopoly prices, and cut ye now the wages of the manservants and thy maid-servants, and go ye out unto the market and invest ye in stocks.'"

"Where's that parable?" asked Arch.

"Don't know," said Edna, "but that's one of the ways to get rich in spite of yourself, so maybe we overlooked it. I suppose it's near the part that says that rich men can get into heaven easily but you can't thread a camel on a needle. That comes shortly after the passage in which Christ drove the money-changers back into the temple and told them to keep operating."

"That's not what it says in my Bible," Arch objected. "It says it is easier to pass a camel through a needle's eye than for a rich man to enter heaven. And Christ drove the money-changers out of, not into, the temple."

"You know, Arch," said Edna, ironing around the shirt buttons, "that's what I always thought."

"Maybe you've been reading the wrong Gospel," suggested Arch.

"Maybe," agreed Edna. "I have read the Gospel according to St. John and St. Mark and others. But the author of the booklet has a better one."

"What's that?" asked Arch.

"The Gospel according to Irving S. Olds, chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation."

Arch sat down and lit a long cigarette butt he rescued from an ashtray.

"What are you sitting there for?" asked Edna. "Why don't you go out and get rich in spite of yourself?"

Music In Moscow

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR.

Posters have gone up all over town and people have begun buying subscriptions to the concert series of the 1951-52 season. There are 30 series, each consisting of between five and 10 concerts.

There are 13 separate series announced for the Great Hall of the Conservatory. The first concert series is called "For Peace." It features Shostakovich's oratorio, "Song of the Forests"; Prokofiev's "On Guard for Peace," music dedicated to Neruda, Hikmet, Fucik and Dobiash, and songs for peace of the People's Democracies, and the USSR.

Music of the peoples of the Soviet Union is performed in the second series, including symphonic and instrumental works of Russian composers, Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Georgian, Azerbaijani, Armenian, Central Asian and the Baltic countries. The third series is devoted to music of the People's Democracies—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, China, Korea and the German Democratic Republic. Classical and modern composers are included.

Western classical music features the fourth series, including Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Brahms, Liszt,

Berlioz, Wagner, Bizet and Verdi. Symphonies, piano and violin concertos, etc., are presented.

Russian music features the fifth series, with the works of Glinka, Borodin, Gliere, Tschaikovsky, Glazunov, Prokofiev, Myashkovsky, Arapov, Balakirev, Colubev, Moussorgsky, Shostakovich, Rachmaninoff, Knipper, Shaporin, Scriabin, Budashkin, Makarov and Kukov. Its scope extends from Glinka's overture to "Ivan Susanin" to Shostakovich's Seventh Symphony.

Russian piano music is played in the next series, including classical and modern composers. The performers are Richter, Oborin and other world-famous players.

There is a Tschaikovsky cycle and another one devoted to the music of Rimsky-Korsakov and Rachmaninoff. The Beethoven cycle presents all nine symphonies, as well as overtures and piano concertos with orchestra. Other series feature operatic music.

One entire circle is performed by young artists of the conservatory or recent graduates. Still another, of instrumental music, presents violinists Oistrach and Kogan, and pianists Gilels, Oborin and Richter, all of whom have been acclaimed far beyond the borders of the Soviet Union. Their programs go from Brahms to Saint Saens, Khatchaturian to Prokofiev.

Bach's works take an entire concert of still another series devoted to west-European classical music.

Five series will be performed in the beautiful new Tschaikovsky Hall. One of these series is devoted to music written for movies and the theatre, such as Shostakovich's music for the films, "Fall of Berlin" and "Meeting on the Elbe," and Krennikov's music for Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing."

Seven series of concerts will be put on at the Small Hall of the

Conservatory, consisting mainly of chamber music. One of these is a Beethoven cycle of eight concerts marking the 125th anniversary of the composer's death. His quartets, trios and sonatas for piano and violin are included.

Four more series will be presented at the hall of the House of Students, a series of five concerts at the Stalin Auto plant palace of culture, and another at the Gorbov Factory palace of culture.

All these subscription series are put on in addition to single concerts in the Hall of Columbus of the House of Trade Unions and other concert halls and factory clubs. The best performers, choirs and orchestras play at the factory and trade union organizations. And of course this does not include the amateurs or worker musicians in these organizations, which have innumerable orchestras, choirs, etc., playing folk and classical music.

'SCOREBOARD' BACK MONDAY

Lester Rodney's sports column, "On the Scoreboard," will be back starting next Monday.

CEASE FIRE RALLY

TONIGHT, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16—8 P.M.

Stop the Killing Now! Make the Truce Talks Succeed!

Speakers:

PAUL ROBESON

REV. WILLARD UPHAUS

HELEN TWICHELL

ABBOT SIMON

LEON STRAUSS

REV. ED. D. McGOWAN

DOUGLAS GLASGOW

JUDITH BOUDIN

MOLLY LUCAS

Entertainment

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Admission 60¢

RIVERSIDE PLAZA HOTEL

252 West 73rd Street, near Broadway

Sponsored by the American Peace Crusade

ALP Opens 1951 Election Fight

250 State Delegates Cheer Marcantonio and McAvoy

The state-wide conference of the American Labor Party last night launched a vigorous drive for a maximum primary vote and election enrollment, with its big objective the guarantee of a candidate for peace in the vital 1952 elections. The conference, held at the Furriers Joint Council auditorium, 250 W. 26 St., was attended by 250 representatives of ALP clubs throughout the state.

It marked the first time that Clifford T. McAvoy, the party's candidate for President of the City Council, and Vito Marcantonio, party state chairman, appeared together on a platform in the present campaign. The two will speak Monday night over WJZ-TV (Channel 7) 8:45 to 9 p.m.

Arthur Schutze, state executive secretary, presented a report on the organization of the election campaign, and Charles Collins, director of the Harlem ALP Council, presented two main resolutions dealing with peace and the state legislature.

The delegates unanimously adopted the peace resolution, which called for an immediate cease-fire in Korea "as a first step towards negotiations for a peaceful settlement of all outstanding differences."

The conference also urged repeal of the Smith Act and McCarran Acts, reversal of the Supreme Court decision upholding the Smith Act, and restoration of the Bill of Rights.

It called for full citizenship for the Negro people and dismissal of indictments against Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and William L. Patterson, "outstanding leaders not only of the Negro people but of all in the common fight for peace and democratic rights."

On the bread and butter front, delegates demanded a rollback of prices to pre-Korea levels, real price and rent controls, end of the wage freeze and a government policy to "tax the greedy profiteers, not the needy."

Among the other demands was one to Gov. Dewey for a special session of the state legislature immediately upon his return from the Far East, expected within the next two weeks. The conference called on Dewey to put on the legislative agenda repeal of the Hughes-Brees law, the tax bonanza bill for employers adopted in the last legislature; repeal of the McColdrick rent-decontrol law and "action to halt the wave of police brutality and police murder of Negroes and Puerto Ricans."

Seven other proposals for legislative action were made, encompassing issues involving a \$500 million state bond for education, sales tax repeal, a low rent hous-

ing program, and repeal of the Dewey dictatorship bill.

McAvoy received an ovation when he told the delegates:

"I am an old-fashioned American. I believe in keeping fully alive the American Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Those great documents constitute, together with the Declaration of Independence, the American way of life."

The former deputy Welfare Commissioner in the LaGuardia administration blasted "every two-bit fascist" today parading "his hatred of democracy under the plea that he is fighting to preserve Americanism against communism."

He asked the cheering delegates "who really represents the American institutions we love and cherish—Dr. DuBois or McGrath? Saypol or Bill Patterson?" He warned that the Smith and McCarran Acts "aimed not at the heart of communism in Moscow but at the heart of American democracy . . . not at the tiny American Communist Party but the right of the American people to petition for redress of grievances."

Marcantonio told reporters that McCarthy and McCarthyism in the final analysis is President Truman's own Frankenstein. The President created they very condition which gave birth to a McCarthy, and his use of the Smith Act condemns Truman for the very things he sought to condemn McCarthy for last night."

Negro Held in Jail 6 Years Past Term

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 15.—A Negro was held in prison here for six years after the outside limit of his one-to-tenyear sentence, it was revealed here. Altogether the victim, Barney Patterson, spent almost 16 years in prison.

Patterson would not have been released even now, if the local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had not threatened to file a petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

Officials claimed Patterson was held beyond his sentence because while in prison he was declared insane and committed to the Indiana State Prison Hospital. Years later, however, a certified psychiatrist declared Patterson sane.

What's On?

New Jersey

ENJOY THIS WEEKEND (from Friday to Sunday) at a Progressive Camp at the special rate of \$3 (which includes everything but cafeteria style meals), Camp Midvale (Nature Friends), Midvale, N. J. invites you to spend this weekend in the beautiful Ramapo Mountains, only 35 miles from New York—swimming, hiking, playing tennis, volleyball, folk dancing, and being entertained. For further information call OR 4-4476 (between 9 and 5) or Pompton Lakes 7-2160 (between 9 and 5) on weekends.

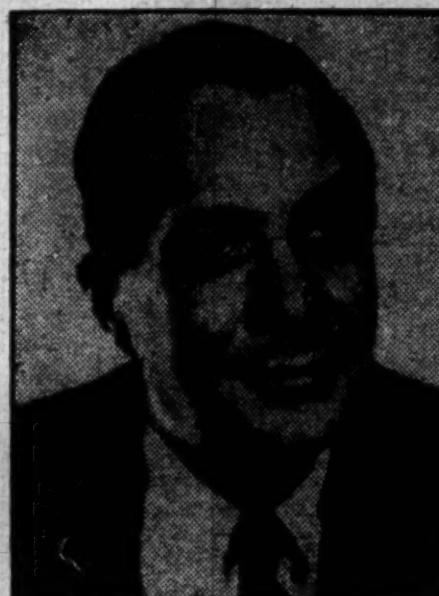
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Wednesday's issue—Mon. at 4 p.m.
Thursday's issue—Tues. at 4 p.m.
Friday's issue—Wed. at 4 p.m.
Sunday's issue—Wed. at 12 noon



MARCANTONIO



McAVOY

Gov't Admits It Makes Special Bail Rules for Non-Citizens

By HARRY RAYMOND

A government attorney admitted in open court yesterday that special restrictions placed on persons offering to post bail for non-citizens in McCarran Law deportation proceedings actually amounted to denial of the right of bail. Following this startling admission of flouting the 8th Amendment of the U. S. Constitution by a cabinet member, Federal Judge Edward Weinfeld reserved decision on a writ of habeas corpus calling on the government to show cause why it should not release the Jewish leader and political writer Alexander Bittelman in \$5,000 bail which was twice rejected by the Immigration Service.

U. S. Attorney William J. Sexton told the court that Attorney General McGrath had set up a special set of rules for the acceptance of bail in cases of non-citizens charged with Communist Party membership in deportation proceedings.

Sexton said that under the new rules no bail would be accepted for such persons if the government's investigation revealed that the bondsman was a member of the Communist Party or any organization or association deemed "subversive" by the attorney general.

Miss Muriel Symington and Rudolph Politzer, who came forward to post Bittelman's bail, were

rejected, the U. S. Attorney said, because they admitted membership in such organizations as Friends of the Soviet Union, International Workers Order and the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

"If you foreclose the right of any member of the Communist Party or any alleged subversive group to post bail for the relator, would that then not amount to denial of the right of bail?" Judge Weinfeld asked.

Prosecutor Sexton paused for a full two minutes and fumbled with his papers.

"Yes, possibly," he replied. "Administrative bail must be more stringent than court bail because the Immigration Service has no power to punish for contempt bondsmen who fail to produce the relator when required."

Seated in the courtroom was Louis Hoffman, a tailor, who had put up part of the money for Bittelman's bail. Mrs. King, general counsel for the Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Bittelman's attorney, told the court that an FBI agent descended yesterday on Hoffman's home and grilled him concerning his political and organizational connections. Judge Weinfeld said he wanted an affidavit concerning Hoffman's offer of bail.

Mrs. King said she would have the Hoffman affidavit in the judge's hands this morning.

Mine Mill Union Calls National Strike, Aug. 27

DENVER, Aug. 15.—The International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers set Aug. 27 as the date for a nation-wide strike which has been voted in member shop referendums.

Mine, Mill officials said the companies, with the exception of the American Zinc Co., of East St. Louis, had refused to meet demands for an overall 20-cent an hour increase, health and welfare provision, a pension plan and increased vacations. It was estimated that 60,000 non-ferrous metal workers would be involved.

College Head Raps 'Oath' Move

WILLMANTIC, Conn., Aug. 15.—J. Eugene Smith, president of Willimantic State Teachers College, declared today that a proposed "loyalty" oath for state educational employees was a "threat to freedom of inquiry."

The oath, proposed by the Catholic War Veterans here, is part of a "pattern which is making teachers and students afraid to express themselves on topics of controversial interest," Dr. Smith said.

HINT 'POLITICAL' TEST ON TENANTS IN CALIFORNIA

RICHMOND, Calif., Aug. 15.—The Richmond Housing Authority reportedly is preparing to institute a policy of political and economic "screening" of new applicants for residence in the city's public housing units.

This was indicated this week when Frank A. Silva, chairman of the authority's board of commissioners, declared, "We're serving notice right now that Communists, fellow travelers and relief chisellers would be viewed with suspicion.

UAW's Ad NG

The United Automobile Workers (CIO) denounced the Detroit News for its refusal to accept, unless censored, the union's ad critical of the Hudson Motor Car Co., one of the paper's big advertisers. The other two papers of Detroit carried the ad in full. The ad was on the unemployment caused by the company. Hudson workers, idle over a series of disputes for 45 days, were scheduled to vote on settlement terms.

1,400 Win 7½¢

Settlement of a strike involving 1,400 workers in 11 skein dyeing shops here and in Philadelphia was announced yesterday by William Gordon, assistant dyeing director of the CIO Textile Workers Union. Gordon said a general wage increase of 7½ cents an hour and other improvements were ratified by workers in both cities.

Gordon explained that the 7½ cent increase, retroactive to Aug. 1, will be absorbed in the minimum and job rate wage scale,

KENTUCKY PROGRESSIVE PARTY PARLEY ASKS PROMPT HALT OF KOREA KILLING

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 15.—The Progressive Party of Kentucky has called for an immediate end of the killing in Korea while truce talks continue. This demand was included in the party's program for 1951-52, adopted at the annual state convention Sunday at Progressive Hall here. The program also calls for a conference of the Big Five powers to settle outstanding differences among nations. It urges all nations to work toward an agreement for disarmament and the outlawing of atomic weapons.

The Progressives' program includes repeal of the Smith Act and the McCarran Act and ending of "the persecution of those who fight for peace and better living conditions." Delegates made special ref-

erence to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, noted educator who was indicted as head of the Peace Information Center.

The delegates called for scrapping of the \$70 billion war budget of the Democrats and Republicans. In its place they urged more government spending for schools, housing, hospitals, medical care, old-age pensions, and other needs of the people.

The party demanded action by national, state, and local governments to end segregation on the job, in schools, hospitals, parks, and all public places. It pledged to continue to help in the fight to break down segregation in Kentucky hospitals.

Main speaker at the convention

was Harold Ward, Chicago, Negro leader in the United Farm Equipment Workers-UE. He told of his trip to Europe last fall as a delegate to the World Peace Congress at Warsaw.

Ward visited the Soviet Union and other countries in both Eastern and Western Europe. He said the people in all countries are united in their desire for peace.

Among other speakers was H. G. Stanfield, Louisville, the Progressive Party's 1948 candidate for U. S. Senator from Kentucky. He called for a return to "our America as it was before the Supreme Court decreed the 11th Commandment: 'Thou Shalt Not Think.'"



American Premiere!
SATURDAY, AUGUST 18
"MUSSORGSKY"
New Soviet Film in Color



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Sherman Says O'D Sent Him Into '45 Hiding

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Racketeer-politician Irving Sherman said today that William F. O'Dwyer sent him into hiding just before the 1945 New York mayoralty election to keep him from talking about O'Dwyer's alleged underworld connections.

The burly New Yorker, so shy he refused to let newsreel cameras or radio microphones record his testimony, dropped his bombshell at the opening of the Senate Crime Committee's new hearings on New York City underworld.

Sherman gave the committee a history of his personal and political association with O'Dwyer, twice mayor of New York City and now U. S. Ambassador to Mexico.

The story of his flight from New York in 1945 was brought out under questioning by chairman Herbert R. O'Conor (D-Md.).

Sherman said he got the word to get out of town during a dinner at the Hotel Commodore in New York, four or five weeks before the 1945 election in which O'Dwyer, who had only recently returned from war duty as an Air Force general, defeated Republican Jonah Goldstein for the mayoralty.

He said the "word" came from the late Jack Gorman, a New York detective who was a mutual friend of O'Dwyer and Sherman.

During the dinner, he said, "a man approached Gorman and talked to him quietly." Gorman then took him, Sherman, aside, the witness said, and told him:

"The general (O'Dwyer) just sent word he wants you to leave town immediately."

"What reason did he give you for leaving town?" O'Conor asked.

(Continued on Page 6)

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★★

Ridgway Planes Wound 2 of Truce Team, Koreans Charge

Gen. Matthew Ridgway's planes machine-gunned three Korean supply vehicles marked with white flags and wounded two members of the Korean-Chinese ceasefire delegation, it was charged yesterday. Admiral

Turner Joy, chief Ridgway negotiator, promptly rejected the protest. It was not indicated whether Joy investigated the incident, said by chief Korean representative, Gen. Nam II to have occurred Monday.

Joy claimed that since no notification of the movement of these vehicles was received, no action is necessary and none is contemplated.

The Koreans charged earlier that on Aug. 7 other Ridgway planes strafed another truce convoy near Sibyon-Ni and that Ridgway's troops violated the neutral area around Pan Mun Jom, between Kaesong and the UN advance camp.

In the Pan Mun Jom case, Joy said, the Koreans failed to sub-

(Continued on Page 6)



SHAWCROSS

A PLANNED DEADLOCK —THEN MORE KILLING?

AN EDITORIAL

IS WASHINGTON DELIBERATELY creating a deadlock at Kaesong to provide the excuse for renewing the slaughter at a far greater pace?

This ominous question is raised by the dramatic revelation yesterday that Washington had officially decided to end the war at the 38th Parallel back in April, but is now demanding far greater concessions.

The Alsop column (N. Y. Herald Tribune, Aug. 15) makes it plain that Moscow, Peking, and the Koreans had been given "good reason to believe" that Washington would accept the 38th Parallel. They write:

"Late in April or early in May, the National Security Council reviewed the situation in Korea and formally decided that this country would accept an armistice if the enemy had been driven from South Korea.

"This Security Council decision led to Secretary of State Acheson's testimony at the MacArthur hearings that 'the military objective of the United Nations' would be attained if we stopped them at the 38th Parallel. . . . On the basis of Acheson's remarks, the Kremlin then instructed Malik to propose a cease-fire on the basis of mutual withdrawal from the 38th Parallel and so the armistice negotiations began."

"The important point to note in the foregoing is that the Kremlin was given good reason to believe, and almost certainly did believe, that we would be satisfied with a straight return to the status-quo-ante."

IT COULDNT BE clearer than that.

The Pentagon is trying to renege on its original position. It has replaced its original position in the midst of the negotiations with a brand new position which it knows cannot be accepted.

The new Pentagon position is that the North Koreans must accept the "present battle line" as the beginning from which any new buffer zone will be created.

According to several Tokyo dispatches—as, for example, in the N. Y. World-Telegram of Aug. 6—the Pentagon demands a buffer zone "somewhere between the air and sea front on the Yalu River and the ground front in the area of Kaesong, Pyongyang and the Yanjin River."

The Yalu River is now considered by the Pentagon as part of the "battle line"!

This means that Ridgway is demanding the virtual surrender of all of North Korea. It cannot mean anything else.

THE ALSOPS WARNED earlier that Washington does not seek a truce, but a deadlock. They wrote:

"If the Korean war is formally terminated . . . we will not have a leg to stand on (regarding the seizure of Formosa). . . . On the other hand if the Korean fighting just tails out into a cease-fire, armistice and deadlocked peace negotiations, the whole status quo will be perpetuated, including the neutralization of Formosa." (July 23).

Such is the incredible picture of a major policy switch now being brewed by peace-fearing politicians and generals.

It should alarm the entire country.

For this is a gamble on the MacArthur model that the Koreans and Chinese are weak and must accept surrender at our hands. This is a tragic delusion.

The White House should hear the demand for cease-fire from every corner of the land. We should stand on our original position as stated officially by Acheson to Congress, and as accepted in good faith by the Koreans. Millions of lives depend on it.

Huge Increase in Speedup Reported in 24 Industries

An amazing increase in speedup of labor is revealed in the latest study by the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics of 26 industries, mostly consumer, made public yesterday. Robert H. Behlow, regional director of BLS, who released the report, noted that in 16 of the industries surveyed, the output per manhour was the highest on record. In nine of the industries the increase per manhour for the year 1950 over 1949 was by 10 percent or more. All but two of the 26 industries studied showed a rise for the year.

Topping all was the rise of manhour productivity in the coking industry, 22 percent in the one year. Close behind was the rayon and synthetic yarn industry with a rise of 19 percent in productivity for the one year. Other large jumps in speedup for the year were 12 percent in the full-fashioned hosiery industry; paper and pulp 11 percent; smelting and refining of copper, lead and zinc 10 percent; mining of lead and zinc, 11 percent; cement production 9 percent; beet sugar output 10 percent; copper mining 14 percent; bituminous coal 7 percent.

One of the particularly amazing disclosures, in view of the stubborn resistance of the railroad companies to a 40-hour week, is the 14 percent increase for the one year in the per man-hour productivity of workers on the steam railroads. The same report revealed that the railroad industry's man-hour output rose 50 percent in 1950 over the pre-war 1939 year.

Other industries showing a man-hour productivity rise include tobacco products, 3 percent; ice cream, 4 percent; glass containers 5 percent; cigars 6 percent; brick and tile, 6 percent; confectionery 5 percent; clay sewer pipe, etc., 6 percent; condensed milk 4 percent and flour and grain mill products, 3 percent.

Significantly, almost all are consumer industries. Their productivity rise came in the very period

in behalf of traditional liberties.

The meeting, sponsored by seven prominent Northern California liberals, was called specifically to protest the recent arrest of 12 California working class leaders, now imprisoned under exorbitant bail.

Those who came, from within a radius of 100 miles of San Francisco, represented virtually every strata in the community—profes-

(Continued on Page 6)

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—A roaring, cheering crowd of 1,200 men and women from a dozen Bay Area communities has launched a "fight back" movement against the attack on constitutional liberties and the Smith Act jailings.

An overflow meeting which packed seats and standing room in Polk hall in Civic auditorium Sunday night, turned the switch which, it was pledged, would start a "chain reaction" against fear and

(Continued on Page 6)

Mother Bloor, Great American, Laid to Rest

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 15.—A valiant American fighter for peace, Mother Ella Reeve Bloor, was laid to rest today near her friend Walt Whitman in Harleigh Cemetery in Camden, N. J.

Mother Bloor's body was brought to the final resting place by a ten car flower-laden cortège from New York that arrived in Camden at 3 p.m. Walter Lowenfels, Philadelphia writer, opened burial ceremonies by reading Mother Bloor's favorite poem by Whitman "The Mystic Trumpeter."

The ceremony was attended by over 100 relatives, and Negro and white friends of Mother Bloor. In brief eulogies at the grave side old friends spoke of their admiration and association with her in long working-class struggles.

Sam Lee, venerable Negro worker, told of 26 years work with Mother Bloor and of her "devotion to my people, labor and peace."

Mrs. Anna Pennypacker, daughter of a former governor of Pennsylvania said "though we sorrow at her passing we feel a great gladness and joy at having known her. Her spirit is still with us and it will still be in those singing tomorrow she fought so hard for."

Other speakers were Dave Davis, union organizer, Kathy Flynn who represented her sister Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, barred from attending the burial by federal authorities.

The heritage of Mother Bloor—her love of joy, peace and plenty will live and become a reality. This was the pledge the Communist Party delivered at her impres-

sive funeral services Tuesday night the working class."

Even in death the lively fighting character of Mother Bloor's life was uppermost in the minds of the bereaved family including her own and all her beloved workers and friends.

Earlier over 7,000 had viewed her last remains as she lay in state for four hours amid a mountain of floral wreaths surrounding the mahogany coffin.

The eulogy on behalf of the Communist Party of which Mother Bloor was a charter member, was delivered by Pettis Perry.

"This is not farewell to you, Mother Bloor" the eloquent Perry declared. "We pledge to follow in your footsteps. . . . We will build your party and our party and some day we will have a nation and a society built on the brotherhood of man and dignity of

the working class."

Even in death the lively fighting character of Mother Bloor's life was uppermost in the minds of the bereaved family including her own and all her beloved workers and friends.

"Mother would tell us tonight we've got to fight for peace," said Paul Robeson as he told what she meant to the Negro people. "Her forebears helped free my people," Robeson said.

"Her sons and millions of America's son will carry on until this is truly the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Her own son, Carl Reeve spoke with challenge ringing in his voice as he pointed out how her great grandfather fought in the Revolutionary War, her father in the Civil War and three of her grand children

(Continued on Page 6)

SAVE-KOREA-PEACE RALLY HERE TONIGHT AT RIVERSIDE PLAZA HOTEL

Meeting to Get Reports of Unionists' Europe Trip

"The new danger that Korean truce talks may break down can be overcome by a tremendous demand from the American people to end the killing now," Mr. Thomas Richardson and Rev. Willard Uphaus, co-directors of the American Peace Crusade declared yesterday in a public invitation to all New Yorkers to attend the Crusade Cease-Fire Rally tonight (Thursday) at the Riverside Plaza Hotel, 253 W 73 St.

"Demands for peace from all sections of the American people have played a large part in bringing

the present talks into being," Richardson and Uphaus added. "The best assurance that the talks will succeed is immediate public expression of the desire to stop the shooting at once."

The Cease-Fire Rally tonight follows recent talks held by prominent American peace spokesman with United Nations and U. S. State Department officials, and will provide a platform for full reports on the attitude of these governmental leaders. Since the

opening of the truce talks, the Crusade and its many state affiliates have been conducting an impressive campaign to stop the shooting while the talks go on.

Speakers at the rally include the internationally-famous Paul Robeson, just returned from a Ford Local 600 celebration, Leon Strauss, vice-president of the International Fur & Leather Workers Union of America; Rev. Edward McGowan, leading Eastern Methodist clergyman; Miss Judy

Boudon of the Garment Labor Peace Committee, a leader of Spanish-speaking workers in the Garment trade who attended the recent World Peace Congress in Warsaw; Douglas Glasgow, director of the American Youth Peace Crusade; Mrs. Helen Twitchell of the Queens Peace Committee; and Rev. Uphaus.

Earl Robinson, composer and folk-singer, will perform songs for which he has won an international reputation. Tickets for the rally are priced at 60 cents and can be

procured at local bookshops, the Crusade headquarters, 1186 Broadway, and at the box office Thursday night.

A highlight of the rally will be the first public report by Fur Union leader Leon Strauss, on the peace sentiment of the French, Italian, Polish, Russian and English people. Strauss and other trade-union leaders recently returned from a tour of the European continent where they interviewed hundreds of trade unionists, workers, peace leaders and government officials.

Lawyer Tells Why He Is Defending I of Calif. '12'

By BUDDY GREEN

OAKLAND, Aug. 15.—When Leo J. Sullivan, outstanding East Bay criminal lawyer, volunteered to defend Albert J. (Mickie) Lima, one of the 12 California working class leaders indicted under the Smith Act, he did so out of conviction.

Sullivan, who has practiced law for 30 years and feels that the rights of human beings carry the "greatest value," said this week: "Human rights were never at a lower ebb than they are in this country right now."

Since entering Lima's case, the veteran lawyer has received some discouraging remarks from other members of the bar.

"You are making a big mistake," he quoted one of them as saying. "Why, I wouldn't defend those Communists for a million dollars."

Sullivan's reply was quite simple: "You are a fine specimen! What in the hell has happened to your conscience?"

The former shipyard worker, who didn't become interested in law until he was 25, listed three main reasons why he is defending Lima:

- To get him a fair trial.
- To get him acquitted.
- To restore his right to teach Communist ideas.

He said the government's entire attack on the Communists at this time, in his opinion, "... is to lead the people's minds away from what's going on in this country."

"Why, people are being cheated left and right," he said.

"These guys (the defendants) have a right to criticize the government and the economy and they have as much right as anybody else to offer their own ideas as to how the damn country should be run."

In his long years of practice, he has defended more than 1,000 criminal cases up and down the Pacific Coast. He represented East Bay labor unions in the general strike of 1934. The whole city was tied up tighter than a nutshell, he said.

There is one thing about present day hysteria, which Sullivan admits, really has him worried.

He said he is encountering "quite a few" frightened people. "I have never seen the like," he declared. "It's remarkable to me how they are fooling people with this Communist baloney."

He said he cannot understand why the American Bar Association has not spoken out against the contempt convictions of the attorneys who represented the Communists."

He pointed out that "the only lawyers sent to jail in years have been the ones defending the Communists."

He said the most heartening encouragement he has received since taking up Lima's defense was a letter from his defendant's wife, Mrs. Helen Lima. "That's really a brave woman," he said. "She has lots of courage and conviction."

The 25 largest insurance firms are doing more than three-fourths of the business.

Aussie Building Trades Union Hits Arrest of Smith Act Victims

The Trade Union Committee to Defend Louis Weinstock had received a copy of a telegram addressed to President Truman by the Building Workers Industrial Union of Australia, urging "freedom for working class leaders," it announced yesterday.

The telegram which was signed by Bulmer, president, and F. Purse, secretary, reads as follows:

"Australian Building Workers' Union regards jailing of working class leaders and peace fighters by your government as part of drive to destroy human rights and liberties and assist promoters of war. We call upon your government as a signatory to universal declaration of human rights and Atlantic Charter to honor its obligations, halt reign of terror and release victims."

Alex Sirota, business manager

Local 140, Furniture Workers, and chairman of the committee, said "this telegram is an indication of the world-wide support labor will give to our campaign to defeat the frameup of Louis Weinstock and to secure a reversal of the infamous Smith Act decision. This message from the Building Trades Workers Union of Australia is especially heartening since Louis Weinstock gave so much of his life to the betterment of the conditions of the Building Trades Workers of America in his capacity as an officer of the Painters Union and the Building Trades Councils."

Sirota further announced that his committee was sponsoring a mass labor rally to be held on Monday, Sept. 10, at St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 66 St.

UNIONISTS' REPORT ON TRIP TO EUROPE-4:

TRAVELED WIDELY, FREELY THROUGH USSR

This is the fourth installment of an eyewitness report by an 11-member U. S. trade union delegation which visited western and eastern Europe in July, 1951.

Fortunately, we were able to spend a good deal more time in the Soviet Union. During our three weeks there, we travelled by bus, auto, railroad, plane, motor boat and motor launch. We covered over 5,000 miles. We saw the cities of Moscow, Leningrad, Stalingrad, Aparozhie, Smertopol and Yalta.

In these cities and in their suburbs, we saw a steel plant, an auto plant, a tractor plant, a shoe factory, a printing plant, a machine plant, a bakery, an electrical power station, a collective farm, the subways, department and food stores, a winery, apartment houses, churches, theatres, movies, museums, parks, rest homes, sanatoria, hotels, children's camps, a hospital and the botanical gardens. We were in barber shops, beauty parlors and libraries. We saw and spoke to thousands of workers.

When we came to the Soviet Union and were received by the trade union leaders in Moscow as we arrived at the airport, the chairman of our delegation, in response to the greeting extended to us by the trade unions and the people of the city, enumerated several questions that influence the thinking of the American people and expressed our determination to find the answers to these questions.

THE QUESTIONS
Among these questions were the following:

Is the standard of living as low as pictured in the United States? Are starvation wages in existence? Do the workers have enough food? Are there inflation and price rises? Is there slave labor? Why are there no strikes? Do the people have civil rights? Is there a secret police dogging everyone's steps so that fear exists in the country? Is there speed-up on the job? Is there freedom of religion? Is there free speech, press and free radio? And most important of all, does the Soviet Union want war?

We truly saw what they are the Soviet Union because it has become abundantly clear that the greatest difference that exists in the world today is that between the United States and the Soviet Union, and that unless a greater understanding develops between our two peoples, these differences can only widen, through the efforts of those who exploit these differences for their own selfish gain, until they would finally explode into a world war—a terrible holocaust that would destroy both our peoples and the world. Therefore, we had to find out what this country and its people are like.

We truly saw what they are like. They are ordinary people, like people all over the world—like the American people. They, too, want friendship and peace.

THE ANSWERS
Here are the answers to the questions we asked:

The workers in the Soviet Union make a good living. They are well-fed, well-clothed and well-

COAST WOODWORKERS MAP NEW FIGHT ON WAGE HIKES

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 15. (FP)—Union spokesmen for 75,000 West Coast lumber workers served notice they will go after new pay increases as well as the portion of increases won last spring which were just denied by the Wage Stabilization Board.

In an AFL decision handed down Aug. 10, the board lopped three cents off a 15½-cent increase won by the Lumber & Sawmill Workers. The board approved one increase of 7½ cents an hour effective last March and only 5 cents out of an 8-cent adjustment effective May 1 or June 1, depending on terms of separate contracts.

In its decision on the CIO Woodworkers case, the board approved a 12½-cent hourly increase effective April 1, but turned down a provision for three paid holidays which it said would amount to 3 cents an hour. The WSB said its action had kept both the AFL and CIO increases with its 10 percent freeze formula.

Executive secretary Kenneth Davis of the AFL union said his organization would meet Aug. 17 to consider the reopening of all agreements with the employers because of rising prices. The AFL meeting will also presumably discuss what steps should be taken

to get the denied 3 cents an hour, which Davis estimated would mean an additional \$101 a year for each member.

IWA president James E. Fadling said that his union will take immediate steps to gain the three extra holidays—Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's. He contended that the three holidays fall within the 10 percent pay limitation, except for possibility less than one cent.

West coast lumber operators have been notified that the IWA proposes to open its contract Sept. 1 for all negotiations at which time the rising cost of living and the "lack of adequate controls" on prices will be cited as grounds for another pay increase.

Montana Union Vows Fight On Smith Act

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Aug. 15.—The members of Mine and Smeltermen's Union Local 16 adopted a resolution at their membership meeting to "fight vigorously and patriotically in defense of the Bill of Rights . . . and for the repeal of the infamous Smith Act." The union condemned the Smith Act as a "device to destroy labor unions and other free-speaking organizations" and applauded the dissents of Justices Black and Douglas in the case of the 11 jailed Communist leaders.

"For 150 years," the union said, "employers and other anti-union groups, in order to break unions and jail their leaders, have been using the idea that a labor strike is a conspiracy to use force and violence." It said that anyone using "this kind of anti-social law to break strikes . . . and harass minority groups is clearly acting as traitor to the Constitution and the Bill of Rights."

Phila. Unionists Back Civil Rights Rally

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—Five labor leaders have urged Philadelphians to speak out for freedom by attending the civil rights rally being held Thursday evening at Reynolds Hall, 1416 N. Broad St. Speakers at the rally include Hyman Schlesinger, noted Pittsburgh attorney, who faces prosecution under the Pennsylvania Sedition law, and David Davis, business representative, Local 155, United Electrical Workers.

Labor leaders who issued several thousand copies of a leaflet calling for defense of the right to free speech and a fair trial included: James Pasquay, secretary-treasurer, Local 30, Fur and Leather Workers Union; Morris Mersky, president, Local 30, Fur and Leather Workers Union; John Tisa, vice-president, Distributive Workers Union of Philadelphia; I. Freedman, business manager, Local 53, Fur Workers.

Iran Makes 3 Demands On Britain

TEHERAN, Aug. 15.—The Iranian government today placed a three-point demand before the British negotiators to settle the oil nationalization dispute.

The Iranian demand, submitted with the notification that Iran "will not on any account discuss any matters regarding nationalization unless Britain accepts the prime minister's three points," were in answer to a British eight-point "rock bottom" proposal for settlement.

Iran said Britain must agree that Iran can decide what amount of compensation will be paid the former Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. for the properties Iran has nationalized. A demand also was made that British employees of the company remain on duty at the Abadan refinery—the largest in the world. And guarantees were asked that Britain would buy oil from the nationalized company.

Peace Rallies Defy W. Berlin Cops

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—Thousands of Berlin youth, including participants in the Youth Festival and residents of the city's western sectors, joined in peace demonstrations in the American and French zones today. Police of the West Berlin puppet government attacked the youngsters and jailed more than 40. The police attack on the demonstrators, many of them visiting the western half of the city for the first time since the 15-day Youth Festival began, was a convincing exposure of the widely-spread propaganda that "thousands" had "fled" the Festival to get a warm welcome in the Western sector. Today's police riot squads, using fire hose and other weapons against the peace demonstrators, was an example of the real 'welcome' offered the youth.

Seek Release of Johnson Today

Another attempt to free Arnold Johnson, last of the 17 Smith Act victims still in jail on \$10,000 bail will be made today (Thursday) by defense counsel in Federal Court, Foley Square. Johnson has been imprisoned since June 2, the day following his arrest by the FBI in Pittsburgh, except for a few days.

They All Didn't Like Hearst

LONDON, Aug. 15.—British newspapers yesterday bade farewell to reactionary U. S. newspaper owner William Randolph Hearst with a collective sigh of good riddance.

The Manchester Guardian said in an editorial, "It is hard even now to think of him with charity. Perhaps no man ever did so much to debase the standards of journalism and his incursions into politics were less damaging than his work in the newspaper field only because they were less successful."

The Tory London Times said

Britain Rejects Demands For Ban on East Trade

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The British government today rejected Washington's demand that it ban all trade with the Soviet Union, People's China and the Eastern European People's Democracies.

Sir Hartley Shawcross, president of the British Board of Trade, said in a major policy speech that Britain cannot abandon trade with East Europe without seriously endangering its own economy. And he appealed to the U. S. Government to recognize that embargoes "will not end communism."

His speech, made at the opening of the Cornish Industrial Fair at Truro, Cornwall, was Britain's reply to the proposal of the U. S. Congress to deprive nations trading with the east of all U. S. military, financial and economic aid.

"To deprive each part of Europe of the resources of the other will not put an end to communism," Shawcross said. "It may merely depress the economic welfare of both parts without giving either side any relative advantage."

"This," he said, "is not a matter which ought to be settled by the laying down of unilateral conditions or by denying supplies essential to our well-being. It is predominantly one for frank, but friendly discussion between allies."

"For at the end of the day, the success of the Atlantic alliance must depend on understanding and confidence between our countries. If we are partners—as we must indeed be—we must treat each other as partners," he said.

The Trade Board president pointed out that Britain has, in fact banned 250 items, regarded as of military or strategic importance, from shipment to east Europe. But he said Britain could not go along with the "strategic" value of some other items such as rubber.

Shawcross explained Britain's dilemma this way:

It must export to survive. Sixty percent of its foodstuffs come from abroad. To stay off the financial rocks, it must keep the gold and dollar reserve high. Currently a deficit in dollars is faced. It cannot increase imports from the United States. It must have

the grain, timber and other products from the East.

"These things (imports from the East) undoubtedly have added to our strategic strength," Shawcross said. "They are things we can hardly do without. But where else can we obtain them (except from the East)."

"I beg our American friends to realize that if we have been trading with Communist countries as well as with them (the Americans) it is no indication of disloyalty to the common cause of freedom and democracy and peace which our countries pledged themselves to defend."

"Just as the Americans recognize that trade between Japan and communist China is a normal pattern in the East, so trade between East and Western Europe has always been a regular and important feature of Europe's economy."

"It has made available to the West the great grain resources of eastern Europe, timber from the forests of Russia, coal from Polish mines, food from the farms of Hungary, Poland and the Baltic states."

"In return," he said, "eastern Europe has received raw materials which it lacked and manufactures from the industrial resources of western Europe."

Glass Firms Bar 20% Wage Hike

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 15.—Glass manufacturers today refused to meet the demand of leaders of 16,000 workers for a 20 percent wage increase.

Representatives of manufacturers and the AFL American Flint Glass Workers Union thus were stalemated on contract demands for the industry's entire 35,000 employees.

The talks which opened today involved workers in hand and combination production plants of the National Association of Manufacturers of Pressed and Blown Glassware. The negotiators had been in session since July 31.

The earlier conferences ended in stalemates also. Representatives of the same groups adjourned July 20 after 10 days of fruitless meetings toward a contract for 10,000 workers in the glass industry's automatic machine division.

Vote Mail Rate Hike

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Senate Post Office Committee today approved a \$350,000,000 increase in mail rates that would do away with the penny post card and the three-cent letter.

Earlier this year the ULPC has been working for a negotiated peace ever since.

"What is the crime in so doing?" "And where is the sedition?" "We had the legal right to do what we were doing."

Onda then told the jury that he would continue working for peace. Why?

"Because peace is the hope of the American people. It is the hope of the world. The cry for peace is going up all over the world. It is the cry of millions, but Wall Street can't put millions in prison. So Communists and other very active spokesmen for peace are arrested."

Onda compared the hysterical

SAYS FRENCH GOV'T OPPOSES STATE DEPT-FRANCO DEAL

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The French government will oppose the inclusion of Franco Spain in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), an authoritative spokesman said today. He complained that the apparent moves by the Truman Administration to conclude an alliance with dictator Franco is playing into the hands of the Communists in France.

The spokesman also noted that France is not being consulted fully on NATO decisions in the Mediterranean area of command, despite full French cooperation in Morocco.

France, he said, feels a permanent political council of NATO should be established to assure that the point of view of each member state is represented properly and considered and as a precaution against unilateral actions.

AFL Breaks Off Agreement With CIO For United Action

The AFL's executive council in its Montreal meeting last week voted to recommend a breakup of the united front with the CIO through the United Labor Policy Committee, it was learned yesterday.

The formal break will come in the week of Sept. 17, when the AFL holds its annual convention in San Francisco. Approval of the move can be hardly doubted in view of the vote for the proposal of all but two of council's members, all heads of powerful AFL affiliates.

Only Daniel Tracy, head of the electrical workers and George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks, voted against the move.

Disclosure of the decision hit CIO leaders like a bombshell. Late yesterday there was still no statement from any of them.

George Meany, the secretary-treasurer, backed by Dan Tobin, head of the AFL's largest union, Matthew Woll, David Dubinsky, James C. Petrillo and William Green, led in the move.

It is through ULPC that the top labor leaders coordinated their cooperation with the Truman administration's war program.

It was reported that Meany charged the CIO is getting the best of the "functional unity" arrangement and a bigger role in the Marshall Plan (ECA) machinery.

One top AFL leader said "we will not continue what has become a fake united front."

"The CIO," he continued, "has utilized its advantage in recent months because of our cooperation to strengthen itself in various ways and in certain government organizations. We persist in our desire for real organic unity and we reject functional unity."

The move is believed to be a signal for a stepup in raiding of CIO unions and a new effort by the AFL to assert itself as the dominant spokesman of labor.

Earlier this year the ULPC

walked out of the war agencies over "big business domination" and the 10 percent wage freeze limit. It now looks like the end of ULPC.

Ask High Court Justice to Free Harisiades

Judge Gregory F. Noonan yesterday overrode the 8th Amendment of the United States Constitution and refused to free in \$5,000 bail the Greek-American newspaper man Peter Harisiades during the appeal of a deportation order to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Harisiades is held on Ellis Island under McCarran Law de-



HARISIADES

portation proceedings. The Immigration Service is demanding his deportation to fascist Greece for alleged membership in the Communist Party.

His bail case was brought before Judge Noonan in habeas corpus proceedings by Carol King, general counsel for the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. Attorney King charged that the prisoner had been illegally denied the right to freedom on bail while his case is under appeal.

The Supreme Court is scheduled to hear arguments on the Harisiades appeal this fall. Attorney King said she would meanwhile ask a justice of the Supreme Court to set bail for Harisiades.

'WHAT IS THE CRIME? WHERE IS THE SEDITION?'

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 15.—The prosecutor says James Dolsen and myself were arrested because America is in danger," said Andy Onda in his closing appeal to the jury yesterday.

"Yes, America is in terrible danger," the former steel worker continued. "But it is not in danger from Communists. It is in danger from war. And that is the danger that the Communists were fighting with leaflets, petitions and mass meetings."

But the prosecutor, explained Onda, is not concerned about the danger of war—the danger that millions of men and women and children may be physically wiped out.

What the men behind him are afraid of is peace.

ANDY ONDA RIPS PITTSBURGH FRAMEUP IN ELOQUENT APPEAL

Onda then quoted Judge Michael A. Musmanno's testimony that he had the Communists arrested last August because they opposed the war in Korea.

To Musmanno the danger was peace.

"Who started the war in Korea?" asked Onda.

It was started by Wall Street, which controls both the major political parties in Pittsburgh as well as elsewhere, the peace leader, who is serving as his own lawyer, replied.

"The American people do not like the war in Korea," continued Onda. And the Communist Party opposed the start of this war and

propaganda against the Communists today to the rabid anti-Negro propaganda in the Southern States.

He reviewed some of the charges against the Communists in Pittsburgh. Prosecution witnesses claim that we advocated the establishment of Socialism, said Onda. They testified that the Communists said that socialism would bring permanent peace. It would

(Continued on Page 6)

POINT OF ORDER

AIR

By ALAN MAX

Harold Stassen was present when 2,000 balloons carrying pro-war leaflets were sent up in Western Germany. It is unofficially reported that it was Stassen who inflated all 2,000 balloons with one of his speeches.

—by Ellis

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A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people—for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.

HE DIED AFRAID

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST died as his newspaper empire continued to pour poison into the mind and heart of America.

For more than half a century, Hearst's name has been a byword for deceit, treachery, and raging anti-democratic, anti-labor venom. His hired hacks did not scruple at forgery, fakes, fraud, and incitement to mob violence. They knew that this was what "the boss" paid them for.

Hearst had many stocks-in-trade. One was his ugly racist chauvinism; it was he who defiled America with the filth about "the Yellow Peril." His papers specialized in anti-Negro "rape" propaganda.

Another was his raging hatred of the American working people, their trade unions and their political movements. It was these sentiments which took him to Nazi Germany in 1938, where he proudly posed with Hitler's mob. Mussolini was a favored contributor. Today, the Hearst stable has in it such would-be lynchers of the American heritage as Westbrook Pegler and George Sokolsky, former agent of the Japanese fascist government and the steel trust.

HEARST BEGAN HIS CAREER by appearing before the common people as a crusader for reform; he even called for the recognition of the Soviet Union in the early '20s. Once he got the ear of the people by posing as their friend, he proceeded to betray them at every opportunity. In this, of course, he was merely following the standard formula of the successful public men in our country.

Hearst had the gall to cover his crusade against the American people and the American nation in the mantle of super-patriotism. He tried to hijack our nation's flag for his private, reactionary, soulless philosophy of the money-grab and the journalistic garbage can. In this shameless enterprise, he had the cooperation of all our "best citizens." The tragedy which looms over our land is that Hearstism has become the standard morality instead of the exception.

The Hearst who cried out to his staff, "You give me the pictures and I'll furnish the war," shocked the America of 1898. Today, his credo has become the foreign policy of the entire Washington-Wall Street leadership as dollar-hungry generals loot the Treasury and the nation cynically shouting "the enemy is upon us."

HEARST'S LAST DAYS were filled with fear. He was at least intelligent enough to see that the majority of the human race had already passed over, or was passing over, to the other side from that which he stood for. That is why his papers drooled their bitterness at "Marxist-infected Asia," at the "Socialism of Europe's proletariat," and at the "fanatical nationalism" of the peoples of India, Burma, the Philippines, Indonesia, etc.

Since he hated and feared the common people of Europe and Asia no less than he hated the common people of the USA, Hearst branded the Truman government as "Communist-minded" for its risky decision to arm the "unreliable peoples" of Europe for an anti-democratic war. But this allegedly farsighted schemer died with the absurd belief that the victims of his favorite fascist, Franco, would be a "bulwark against Communism."

There was little hope left in him as he died amidst his piled up riches, his expensive junk, and his unappreciated art treasures. He knew that his class was dying, too.



A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

The Smith Act Marches On

EIGHT YEARS AGO I visited a hospital in Seattle. I was in the city to speak at a May 1 celebration. A young woman friend—the wife of the Communist Party organizer, gave birth to a baby girl. Shortly afterwards, her husband was called into the Army. He served until the war ended and was discharged honorably.

On Tuesday of last week I met this child again, now a dark-haired little girl, with a shocked, troubled look in her eyes. A friend had gone to the FBI headquarters to take charge of her for the night and to accompany her home to Cleveland, O., the next day. The child was brought to our Party office, where she met people she knew—Betty, Claudia, Elizabeth, Pete—who had also been arrested and were out on bail. She needed that assurance because she had received a double shock.

THIS IS HOW she told it to me:

"I got off the bus from camp with the other children and my Daddy met me. We went to the airport to take a plane to go home to Cleveland, to my brother, my mother and my grandmother."

"A lot of men came up to my father just when we were going on the plane. One man took a piece of paper out of his pocket and showed it to my father. He said he was from the FBI and that Daddy was arrested."

"They took us in a car to a big office, and they took my daddy's picture and fingerprints—like in the movies, for the gangsters. When I wanted to call my mother on the telephone to Cleveland, they told me she was arrested there. My grandmother is all alone now and she is sick. I'll go home to her right away—tomorrow."

THIS LITTLE girl's name is Bella Frankfeld. Her father is Phil Frankfeld, organizer of the Communist Party of Ohio at present. He was arrested on a Maryland warrant, where he had worked previously. He is

thing should be directed to getting Jean out immediately so she can see that Mom (her mother) and kids are O.K. We had intended to wire birthday greetings to Gene Dennis but don't have access to his address. Will you send him our very warmest love?

"We are waiting to see what can be done to reduce the \$75,000 price on our heads—two Communists and a courageous attorney—completely confident that the American people will vindicate us.

"We send our love to all our friends. Drop us a line when you get a chance.

"P.S.—For some damn reason they have me listed here as 'Aloysius Meyers.' They refused to change it, starting with the U. S. Marshal's Office. (Aloysius is my middle name.) Maybe they are trying to give me an alias. Hope you can read this scribbling. I am strictly a typewriter man myself."

I HOPE many letters and cards of greeting will go to these new victims of the Smith Act, to assure them of wide support and solidarity. I am confident that the splendid united front movement which fought for peace and against the Ober Act in Maryland will now staunchly defend Phil Frankfeld, his wife and their comrades and secure their liberation.

Letters from Readers

Poetry by Lowell

NEW YORK Editor, Daily Worker:

"They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak;
They are slaves who will not choose
Hatred, Scorning and Abuse
Rather than in silence shrink
From the TRUTH they needs must think;
They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three" . . .

These eight lines of James Russell Lowell's are in the very essence of the real American Way and should be in the consciousness and memory of every bona fide AMERICAN!! This is intellectual integrity, spiritual stamina, without which there can be no AMERICAN CHARACTER in any one!! H. C.

I RECEIVED the following letter from George Meyers, Cell 4, Baltimore City Jail:

"Well, here's a letter from the Baltimore City Jail (almost 100 years old). I am in a cell with Roy Wood and, of all people, Maurice Braverman who I had been trying to reach as my attorney. (The FBI told me I would have plenty of time to talk to my attorney.)

"We are all sore as H—about Phil and Jean being picked up and feel that every

Frisco Rally

(Continued from Page 1) sionals, trade unionists, farmers, church leaders, attorneys, students, Negroes and whites.

They heard fighting messages from three distinguished speakers—I. F. Stone, author and journalist; former Attorney General Robert W. Kenny, and Dr. Carleton Goodlett.

They roared endorsement of a resolution addressed to President Truman and Attorney General J. Howard McGrath which condemned the Smith Act and served notice of a last-ditch fight to "defend the Constitution."

The meeting, described as "the best in San Francisco in many a year," contributed close to \$1,500 to carry on the fight.

Sidney Roger, distinguished radio commentator and chairman, set the tone of the evening with his declaration: "This meeting serves notice we have just begun to fight!"

"We're here to fight for our Bill of Rights—ours," said Roger as the crowd roared its assent, "the rights that traditionally belong to the people."

Roger was followed by Kenny, who assailed the present Administration and his own party, the Democratic Party, as "the frightened little men in the federal buildings" who have set the "chain reaction" of fear in motion.

"We must break this chain reaction," Kenny declared. "Reverse it. If we don't protest the jailing of Slim Connelly and Al Richmond today, tomorrow there will be more editors behind bars and not just from The People's World."

Kenny urged that the citizens show their sentiments toward the Truman administration in 1952 by "throwing the rotters out."

The crowd gave an ovation to Dr. Goodlett, well known leader in the San Francisco Negro community who served notice that he, personally, was taking up arms in the cause of freedom.

Dr. Goodlett was interrupted frequently by applause and cheers. He spoke of "our revolutionary heritage" and read portions from the Declaration of Independence.

The big question, he said, was: "Should one speak out even if it prices."

means putting a price upon one's head?"

His answer: "I have decided my primary task in this age of fear is to stand firm."

He called for "unity" of all who would preserve freedom and reminded the audience that the Negro people have been "fighting fascism" for 300 years "and will continue to fight."

Those in jail under the Smith Act represent "the vanguard in the struggle," he said.

"Let's decide now," Dr. Goodlett concluded, "that the retreat is over, that we are going to stand at this point and fight. There is no other alternative."

In his following speech, Stone paid tribute to meetings "such as this" as tangible indication that "we have just begun to fight."

He said that in the prosecution of Communists under the Smith Act "our government is on trial—not the Communists."

"We're not fooling anyone," he said. "While our Voice of America broadcasts for democracy abroad—and we prepare for a third world war—we destroy democracy at home."

Speedup

(Continued from Page 1) of most significant jump in the cost of living.

Only two industries surveyed showed a decline; anthracite by 4 percent and agriculture by 2 percent. Anthracite is seriously depressed by the shift to oil, causing much partime output. The basis for the agricultural estimate is not explained by BLS.

Intensification of labor played a big part in obtaining the rise. But much is also due to tremendous investment in mechanization and other forms of labor displacement.

The Department of Commerce, according to Behlow, showed that in the five years 1946-1950 invest-

ment in plant and equipment totaled \$84 billion compared to \$31 billion spent in the five war years 1941-1945. Some of the real value in the former figure must be dis-

counted because of the rise in

"Should one speak out even if it prices."

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Mother Bloor

(Continued from Page 1) dren in the war against the Hitler tyranny.

"Her fighting was for the real American way of life," Reeve said. And she hated such things as child labor and long hours.

"One of her major contributions was her son, Harold Ware," Reeve said. "He was recognized as an expert on American industrial farming and he contributed much to the progressive American farmers' movement."

Reeve pointed out how during the Russian famine after the first World War Ware took over tractors, wheat seeds and farm experts and how Lenin later wrote a letter thanking and praising Ware for his contribution.

"Which are the best relations for Americans to have towards Russians," Reeve asked. "The kind that Harold Ware had or the kind of atom bomb threats that U. S. Senators and other leading figures make?"

Other speakers who paid tribute to Mother Bloor and pledged to carry on her fight were William L. Patterson, Sam Hammersmark, Jessica Smith, Editor of New World, Attorney Carol King, Claudia Jones, Judy Zriny and Mrs. Ferdinand Reed.

Sylvia Kahn sang "To You, Beloved Comrade," as the casket was carried out. The pall-bearers were: A. W. Berry, Al Lannon, Fred Biehl, Pettis Perry, Lem Harris, Simon W. Gerson and Louis Weinstock. Most people agreed that Howard Fast, the novelist, summed up the feeling about Mother Bloor when he said, "She hoped and prayed she would live to see a Socialist America and I for one believe she came close to it."

(Continued from Page 3) end hunger and racial and religious prejudice. They said that the Communists did advocate the end of capitalism and the establishment of Socialism, and that we are opposed to the private ownership of the banks, the mines, the power projects and the transportation systems. They said we believe in production for use, not for profit, that we are opposed to the exploitation of man by man."

Onda asked the jury what was wrong with that. There might be debate about the issues involved. But how was the Communist educational work for Socialism and peace "seditious."

Onda dealt with the "bunk" of the prosecutors' claims that the Communists had been committing "sedition" in Pittsburgh for many years.

Party headquarters had long been located in an office building across the street from the District Attorney's office and Judge Musmanno's court. Why didn't they move before if there was any evidence of "sedition," he asked. There just wasn't any such evidence he replied to his own question.

Onda's vigor and logic kept the attention of the jury throughout. And workers and some lawyers, who were attending the court, expressed their admiration. The Pittsburgh reporters took few notes, however. And often the press table was empty, except for the Daily Worker representative. The Hearst and Scripps Howard and Paul Block syndicates that own the three Pittsburgh dailies have given little trial coverage since Musmanno and the stoop pigeons stepped off the witness stand.

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Probe Demo Head On St. Louis Deal

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The connection between Democratic National Chairman William M. Boyle, Jr., and a St. Louis firm which received \$565,000 in RFC loans may be looked into shortly by the Senate's Permanent Investigating Committee.

The Committee has been conducting a "preliminary inquiry" into Boyle's dealings with the American Lithofold Co., recipient of the favors. Boyle says he got \$1,500 in fees from the Corporation legal work which had nothing to do with the RFC money.

President Truman said recently that Boyle will not step down as National Committee chairman.

Sherman

(Continued from Page 1) "He said there was going to be a terrible blast in the newspapers and the general didn't want them (the newspapers) to be able to get a hold of me," Sherman replied.

The witness said he learned later that the "blast" concerned Goldstein's charge that O'Dwyer was being supported in the election campaign by Sherman, gambler Frank Costello, and "Louie-the-Hip."

Sherman dropped the last name in facetiously, apparently as a slang expression for mobsters in general.

He said he left town with his wife and daughter the morning after the dinner, going first to Salisbury, Md., then to Ocean City, Md., and finally to Daytona Beach, Fla. He said he returned to New York "a day or two after the election."

Sherman professed complete ignorance of any information that might have been used in the newspaper "blast" against O'Dwyer. He insisted that he fled simply because "he (O'Dwyer) asked me to, and I thought a lot of him."

He added under questioning that his friendship for O'Dwyer has since cooled off.

State Dep't to Bar Czech Airlines

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The State Department is preparing to bar Czechoslovak airliners from flying over the U. S. zone of West Germany in an attempt to force the Czechoslovak government to release the convicted self-confessed spy William Oatis.

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HOLLYWOOD

By DAVID PLATT

'Film Sense' Urges Protests on 'Oliver Twist'

FILM SENSE, organ of the Film Division, N. Y. State Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, takes a forthright stand against the anti-Semitic 'Oliver Twist' film in its August-September issue, just off the press.

"Oliver Twist," the magazine says in its 'Tips On Films' column, "has been able to achieve what Hitler and Streicher had failed to do. By the most imaginative use of cinematic techniques and a literate script, David Lean has made a slanderous, anti-Semitic stereotype seem convincing. Gerald L. K. Smith and the various Jew-baiting bunks can now put away their riot-inciting leaflets and other literature. They have Alec Guinness' Fagin now. Anti-Semitism has become artistic. But lovers of democracy and enemies of bigotry will protest this offensive film wherever it is sprung on unsuspecting people."

On another page, Morris Schappes, editor of 'A Documentary History of the Jews in the United States,' and Simeon Sands, "a specialist in Elizabethan history and literature," also go to work on the anti-Semitic movie.

Schappes writes: "I have not seen Oliver Twist as a film, but I know the book, and I know the drawings of Cruikshank that illustrated the book, and I have seen stills of Fagin. I know that as far back as January 22, 1869, the Los Angeles Daily News, in an editorial, pointed to the fact that it is Shakespeare's Shylock and Scott's Isaac of York, both wretchedly imitated by Dickens' Fagin, that feed fat the old unfounded prejudice against the Jews in the English and American mind. Even the supercautious Anti-Defamation League regards Fagin, despite the cutting of 859 feet of the original film, as 'still a harmful caricature' in the form in which it is now to be shown. That word 'harmful' means more to me now than it did to the California editor of 1869. The slaughter of six million Jews by Nazis reared by the Streichers and Hitlers on images such as Fagin has added new fathoms to that word. I understand why the Johnston office finally approved the showing of the anti-Semitic Oliver Twist. The American ruling class needs and is extending the use of anti-Semitism. I regret that enough pressure was not mobilized in time to compel the Johnston office to refuse to permit the film to be shown."

Sands writes: "... a movie (Oliver Twist) about unfortunate English children exploited by an execrable thieving villain who is peculiarly distinguished from the crowd of other characters by being designated as a Jew is slanderous and in my opinion justly censorable. . . ."

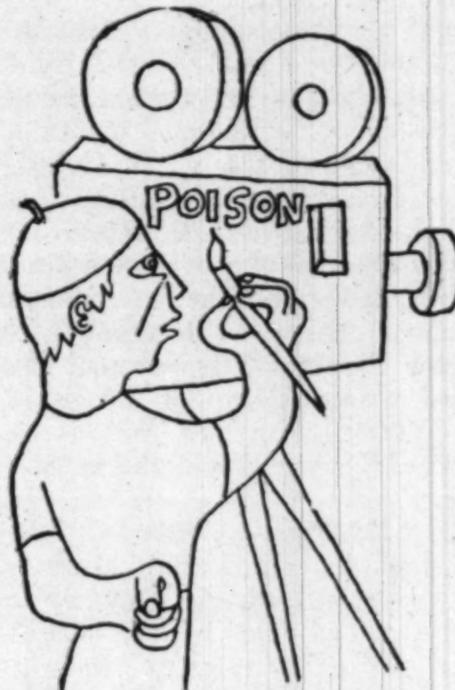
The editors of Film Sense declare: "This incendiary film (and it remains exactly that despite several minor cuts) had been withheld from circulation for three years because of protests from Jewish, gentle, liberal, labor and conservative organizations. The N. Y. Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions has already begun a campaign of enlightenment about this racist film, seeking the cooperation of other organizations and individuals in exposing Oliver Twist for what it is. Readers of Film Sense are urged to protest to the Park Avenue Theatre management against its further exhibition."

(Film Sense—it's the only magazine in the country that has the interests of the movie-goer at heart—sells for a dime at all important bookshops. For subscriptions (12 issues for \$1) write to Dep't 7K—Suite 71, 49 W. 44 St., New York City.)

To Show New Films Produced in Israel

Elias Marks, head of Jewish feature drama based on present-day life in Israel, and a series of short subjects to be released in 1951 and 1952. The first of the films, a full-length documentary showing the development of Israel since 1940 and emphasizing the cultural and artistic activities of the new State, will have its U. S. premiere at the Stanley in September.

Produced in Israel in 1950 and 1951, the films will include two full-length documentaries, a fea-



New Polish Film Hits Mark

By JOHN STACHEL

The Polish film-makers have done it again! Their new documentary film, "The Wide Road," now playing at the Stanley, lives up to the high standard set by such Polish feature films as "The Last Stop" and "Border Street."

But this time it is not the last-ditch fight against fascist barbarism, but the all-out struggle to better the people's lives which is vividly shown.

The city of Warsaw was almost totally wrecked at the time of its liberation by the Red Army. One of the problems this created was that a large part of the working class had to live in a suburb across the river, from which it took several hours to get to and from work, because of poor transportation.

Therefore the city planners decided to build a new super-highway to open the bottleneck. This road became a symbol of the New Poland rebuilding itself from ashes. The popular enthusiasm was caught by the project, so daring considering the lack of supplies and the state of Polish industry, and the whole country contributed to its success and followed its progress.

How the building of this super-highway contributes to the molding of man for socialist life, how it brings out qualities in the working class surmount all obstacles (and there are many) is shown graphically, but naturally, and never self-complacently in this film.

You get the feeling of people who know that they hold the future of the world in their hands and are shaping it to their needs, however intractable the material may be sometimes. They come to understand what their labor means to the struggle for peace, that this super-highway is actually a link in the world peace front, and

through seeing this film you come to know it too. The Stanley Theatre's current of Life, both worth seeing again.

Ted Tinsley Says

Get Ye Rich Quick

GRAFE & GRAFE, a California publishing house, has issued a 64-page booklet with the winsome title, "Get Rich In Spite of Yourself." Grafe and Grafe, both of them, must be convinced that the way to get rich in spite of themselves is to publish a pamphlet called "Get Rich in Spite of Yourself." I believe that we should all publish a pamphlet called "Get Rich In Spite of Yourself" and sell it to each other so we can all get rich in spite of ourselves.

Arch Farch read the ad for this sensational booklet, and he was very much impressed. "This booklet," he said to Edna, "must contain much wisdom. The author has already made four fortunes."

"How does he tell them apart?" asked Edna.

"They're not all his. It says he made two for himself and two for other people."

"Ask him if he's got an extra one for us," suggested Edna.

"That's not the way it's done. The ad says that the author gives a most astonishing formula for wealth and success, based on long, misunderstood parables in the Bible. . . ."

Edna cussed mildly as the ironing board collapsed for the third time. Arch helped her fix it. She ironed moodily for a few moments. "Does he refer to the parable that ends, 'Go ye forth then, and get ye rich quick?'"

"I don't know," said Arch. "I never heard of that parable."

"Neither did I," said Edna. "I guess he must mean the parable that says, 'Fix ye now your monopoly prices, and cut ye now the wages of the manservants and thy maid-servants, and go ye out unto the market and invest ye in stocks.'"

"Where's that parable?" asked Arch.

"Don't know," said Edna, "but that's one of the ways to get rich in spite of yourself, so maybe we overlooked it. I suppose it's near the part that says that rich men can get into heaven easily but you can't thread a camel on a needle. That comes shortly after the passage in which Christ drove the money-changers back into the temple and told them to keep operating."

"That's not what it says in my Bible," Arch objected. "It says it is easier to pass a camel through a needle's eye than for a rich man to enter heaven. And Christ drove the money-changers out of, not into, the temple."

"You know, Arch," said Edna, ironing around the shirt buttons, "that's what I always thought."

"Maybe you've been reading the wrong Gospel," suggested Arch.

"Maybe," agreed Edna. "I have read the Gospel according to St. John and St. Mark and others. But the author of the booklet has a better one."

"What's that?" asked Arch.

"The Gospel according to Irving S. Olds, chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation."

Arch sat down and lit a long cigarette butt he rescued from an ashtray.

"What are you sitting there for?" asked Edna. "Why don't you go out and get rich in spite of yourself?"

Music In Moscow

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR.

Posters have gone up all over town and people have begun buying subscriptions to the concert series of the 1951-52 season. There are 30 series, each consisting of between five and 10 concerts.

There are 13 separate series announced for the Great Hall of the Conservatory. The first concert series is called "For Peace." It features Shostakovich's oratorio, "Song of the Forests"; Prokofiev's "On Guard for Peace," music dedicated to Neruda, Hikmet, Fucik and Dobiash, and songs for peace of the People's Democracies and the USSR.

Music of the peoples of the Soviet Union is performed in the second series, including symphonic and instrumental works of Russian composers, Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Georgian, Azerbaijani, Armenian, Central Asian and the Baltic countries. The third series is devoted to music of the People's Democracies—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, China, Korea and the German Democratic Republic. Classical and modern composers are included.

Western classical music features the fourth series, including Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Brahms, Liszt,

Berlioz, Wagner, Bizet and Verdi. Symphonies, piano and violin concertos, etc., are presented.

Russian music features the fifth series, with the works of Glinka, Borodin, Glazunov, Prokofiev, Myashkovsky, Arapov, Balakirev, Colubev, Moussorgsky, Shostakovich, Rachmaninoff, Knipper, Shaporin, Scriabin, Budashkin, Makarov and Kukov. Its scope extends from Glinka's overture to "Ivan Susanin" to Shostakovich's Seventh Symphony.

Russian piano music is played in the next series, including classical and modern composers. The performers are Richter, Oborin and other world-famous players.

There is a Tschaikovsky cycle and another one devoted to the music of Rimsky-Korsakov and Rachmaninoff. The Beethoven cycle presents all nine symphonies, as well as overtures and piano concertos with orchestra. Other series feature operatic music.

One entire circle is performed by young artists of the conservatory or recent graduates. Still another, of instrumental music, presents violinists Oistrach and Kogan, and pianists Gilels, Oborin and Richter, all of whom have been acclaimed far beyond the borders of the Soviet Union. Their programs go from Brahms to Saint-Saens, Khatchaturian to Prokofiev.

Bach's works take an entire concert of still another series devoted to west-European classical music.

Five series will be performed in the beautiful new Tschaikovsky Hall. One of these series is devoted to music written for movies and the theatre, such as Shostakovich's music for the films, "Fall of Berlin" and "Meeting on the Elbe," and Krennikov's music for Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing."

Seven series of concerts will be put on at the Small Hall of the conservatory, consisting mainly of chamber music. One of these is a Beethoven cycle of eight concerts marking the 125th anniversary of the composer's death. His quartets, trios and sonatas for piano and violin are included.

Four more series will be presented at the hall of the House of Students, a series of five concerts at the Stalin Auto plant palace of culture, and another at the Gorbyev Factory palace of culture.

All these subscription series are put on in addition to single concerts in the Hall of Columbus of the House of Trade Unions and other concert halls and factory clubs. The best performers, choruses and orchestras play at the factory and trade union organizations. And of course this does not include the amateurs or worker musicians in these organizations, which have innumerable orchestras, choirs, etc., playing folk and classical music.



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'SCOREBOARD' BACK MONDAY

Lester Rodney's sports column, "On the Scoreboard," will be back starting next Monday.

ALP Opens 1951 Election Fight

250 State Delegates Cheer Marcantonio and McAvoy

The state-wide conference of the American Labor Party last night launched a vigorous drive for a maximum primary vote and election enrollment, with its big objective the guarantee of a candidate for peace in the vital 1952 elections. The conference, held at the Furriers Joint Council auditorium, 250 W. 26 St., was attended by 250 representatives of ALP clubs throughout the state.

It marked the first time that Clifford T. McAvoy, the party's candidate for President of the City Council, and Vito Marcantonio, party state chairman, appeared together on a platform in the present campaign. The two will speak Monday night over WJZ-TV (Channel 7) 8:45 to 9 p.m.

Arthur Schutzer, state executive secretary, presented a report on the organization of the election campaign, and Charles Collins, director of the Harlem ALP Council, presented two main resolutions dealing with peace and the state legislature.

The delegates unanimously adopted the peace resolution, which called for an immediate cease-fire in Korea "as a first step towards negotiations for a peaceful settlement of all outstanding differences."

The conference also urged repeal of the Smith Act and McCarran Acts, reversal of the Supreme Court decision upholding the Smith Act, and restoration of the Bill of Rights.

It called for full citizenship for the Negro people and dismissal of indictments against Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and William L. Patterson, "outstanding leaders not only of the Negro people but of all in the common fight for peace and democratic rights."

On the bread and butter front, delegates demanded a rollback of prices to pre-Korea levels, real price and rent controls, end of the wage freeze and a government policy to "tax the greedy profiteers, not the needy."

Among the other demands was one to Gov. Dewey for a special session of the state legislature immediately upon his return from the Far East, expected within the next two weeks. The conference called on Dewey to put on the legislative agenda repeal of the Hughes-Brees law, the tax bonanza bill for employers adopted in the last legislature; repeal of the McCollum rent-decontrol law and "action to halt the wave of police brutality and police murder of Negroes and Puerto Ricans."

Seven other proposals for legislative action were made, encompassing issues involving a \$500 million state bond for education, sales tax repeal, a low rent hous-

ing program, and repeal of the Dewey dictatorship bill.

McAvoy received an ovation when he told the delegates:

"I am an old-fashioned American. I believe in keeping fully alive the American Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Those great documents constitute, together with the Declaration of Independence, the American way of life."

The former deputy Welfare Commissioner in the LaGuardia administration blasted "every two-bit fascist" today parading "his hatred of democracy under the plea that he is fighting to preserve Americanism against communism." He asked the cheering delegates "who really represents the American institutions we love and cherish—Dr. DuBois or McGrath? Saypol or Bill Patterson?" He warned that the Smith and McCarran Acts "aimed not at the heart of communism in Moscow but at the heart of American democracy . . . not at the tiny American Communist Party but the right of the American people to petition for redress of grievances."

Marcantonio told reporters that "McCarthy and McCarthyism in the final analysis is President Truman's own Frankenstein. The President created them very condition which gave birth to a McCarthy, and his use of the Smith

Act condemns Truman for the very things he sought to condemn McCarthy for last night."

Negro Held in Jail 6 Years Past Term

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 15.—A Negro was held in prison here for six years after the outside limit of his one-to-tenyear sentence, it was revealed here. Altogether the victim, Barney Patterson, spent almost 16 years in prison.

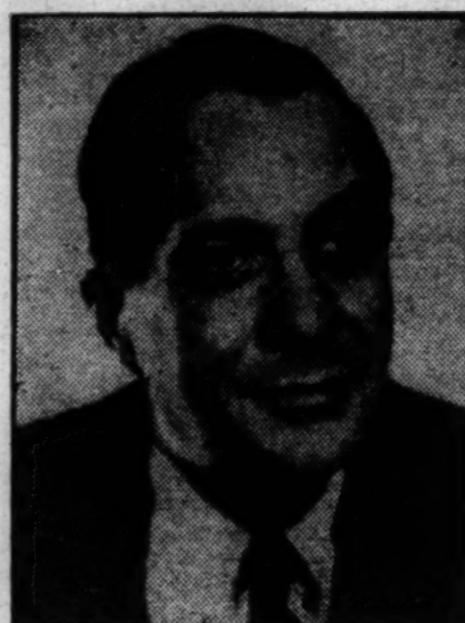
Patterson would not have been released even now, if the local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had not threatened to file a petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

Officials claimed Patterson was held beyond his sentence because while in prison he was declared insane and committed to the Indiana State Prison Hospital. Years later, however, a certified psychiatrist declared Patterson sane.

College Head Raps 'Oath' Move

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Aug. 15.—J. Eugene Smith, president of Willimantic State Teachers College, declared today that a proposed "loyalty" oath for state educational employees was a "threat to freedom of inquiry."

The oath, proposed by the Catholic War Veterans here, is part of a "pattern which is making teachers and students afraid to express themselves on topics of controversial interest," Dr. Smith said.



MARCANTONIO



McAVOY

Mine Mill Union Calls National Strike, Aug. 27

DENVER, Aug. 15.—The International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers set Aug. 27 as the date for a nation-wide strike which has been voted in member shop referendums.

Mine, Mill officials said the companies, with the exception of the American Zinc Co., of East St. Louis, had refused to meet demands for an overall 20-cent an hour increase, health and welfare provision, a pension plan and increased vacations. It was estimated that 60,000 non-ferrous metal workers would be involved.

College Head Raps 'Oath' Move

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Aug. 15.—J. Eugene Smith, president of Willimantic State Teachers College, declared today that a proposed "loyalty" oath for state educational employees was a "threat to freedom of inquiry."

The oath, proposed by the Catholic War Veterans here, is part of a "pattern which is making teachers and students afraid to express themselves on topics of controversial interest," Dr. Smith said.

Gov't Admits It Makes Special Bail Rules for Non-Citizens

By HARRY RAYMOND

A government attorney admitted in open court yesterday that special restrictions placed on persons offering to post bail for non-citizens in McCarran Law deportation proceedings actually amounted to denial of the right of bail. Following this startling admission of flouting the 8th Amendment of the U. S. Constitution by a cabinet member, Federal Judge Edward Weinfeld reserved decision on a writ of habeas corpus calling on the government to show cause why it should not release the Jewish leader and political writer Alexander Bittelman in \$5,000 bail which was twice rejected by the Immigration Service.

U. S. Attorney William J. Sexton told the court that Attorney General McGrath had set up a special set of rules for the acceptance of bail in cases of non-citizens charged with Communist Party membership in deportation proceedings.

Sexton said that under the new rules no bail would be accepted for such persons if the government's investigation revealed that the bondsman was a member of the Communist Party or any organization or association deemed "subversive" by the attorney general.

Miss Muriel Symington and Rudolph Politzer, who came forward to post Bittelman's bail, were

rejected, the U. S. Attorney said, because they admitted membership in such organizations as Friends of the Soviet Union, International Workers Order and the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

"If you foreclose the right of any member of the Communist Party or any alleged subversive group to post bail for the relator, would that then not amount to denial of the right of bail?" Judge Weinfeld asked.

Prosecutor Sexton paused for a full two minutes and fumbled with his papers.

"Yes, possibly," he replied. "Administrative bail must be more stringent than court bail because the Immigration Service has no power to punish for contempt bondsmen who fail to produce the relator when required."

Seated in the courtroom was Louis Hoffman, a tailor, who had put up part of the money for Bittelman's bail. Mrs. King, general counsel for the Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Bittelman's attorney, told the court that an FBI agent descended yesterday on Hoffman's home and grilled him concerning his political and organizational connections. Judge Weinfeld said he wanted an affidavit concerning Hoffman's offer of bail.

Mrs. King said she would have the Hoffman affidavit in the judge's hands this morning.

HINT 'POLITICAL' TEST ON TENANTS IN CALIFORNIA

RICHMOND, Calif., Aug. 15.—The Richmond Housing Authority reportedly is preparing to institute a policy of political and economic "screening" of new applicants for residence in the city's public housing units.

This was indicated this week when Frank A. Silva, chairman of the authority's board of commissioners, declared, "We're serving notice right now that Communists, fellow travelers and relief chiseler

are not welcome to occupy temporary war housing units in Richmond."

An official said relief clients aren't now being accepted for tenancy and indicated present tenants who go on relief are looked upon unfavorably by the commission.

Asked how the commission would go about screening prospective tenants for political belief, the official was vague. But he indicated anyone from Communists, fellow travelers and relief chiseler

would be viewed with suspicion.

UAW's Ad NG

The United Automobile Workers (CIO) denounced the Detroit News for its refusal to accept, unless censored, the union's ad critical of the Hudson Motor Car Co., one of the paper's big advertisers. The other two papers of Detroit carried the ad in full. The ad was on the unemployment caused by the company. Hudson workers, idle over a series of disputes for 45 days, were scheduled to vote on settlement terms.

1,400 Win 7½¢

Settlement of a strike involving 1,400 workers in 11 skein dyeing shops here and in Philadelphia was announced yesterday by William Gordon, assistant dyeing director of the CIO Textile Workers Union.

Gordon said a general wage increase of 7½ cents an hour and other improvements were ratified by workers in both cities.

Gordon explained that the 7½ cent increase, retroactive to Aug. 1, will be absorbed in the minimum and job rate wage scale.

KENTUCKY PROGRESSIVE PARTY PARLEY ASKS PROMPT HALT OF KOREA KILLING

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 15.—The Progressive Party of Kentucky has called for an immediate end of the killing in Korea while truce talks continue. This demand was included in the party's program for 1951-52, adopted at the annual state convention Sunday at Progressive Hall here. The program also calls for a conference of the Big Five powers to settle outstanding differences among nations. It urges all nations to work toward an agreement for disarmament and the outlawing of atomic weapons.

The Progressives' program includes repeal of the Smith Act and the McCarran Act and ending of "the persecution of those who fight for peace and better living conditions." Delegates made special reference to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, noted educator who was indicted as head of the Peace Information Center.

The delegates called for scrapping of the \$70 billion war budget of the Democrats and Republicans. In its place they urged more government spending for schools, housing, hospitals, medical care, old-age pensions, and other needs of the people.

The party demanded action by national, state, and local governments to end segregation on the job, in schools, hospitals, parks, and all public places. It pledged to continue to help in the fight to break down segregation in Kentucky hospitals.

Main speaker at the convention

was Harold Ward, Chicago, Negro leader in the United Farm Equipment Workers-UE. He told of his trip to Europe last fall as a delegate to the World Peace Congress at Warsaw.

Ward visited the Soviet Union and other countries in both Eastern and Western Europe. He said the people in all countries are united in their desire for peace.

Among other speakers was H. G. Stanfield, Louisville, the Progressive Party's 1948 candidate for U. S. Senator from Kentucky. He called for a return to "our America as it was before the Supreme Court decreed the 11th Commandment: 'Thou Shalt Not Think.'

What's On?

New Jersey

ENJOY THIS WEEKEND (from Friday to Sunday) at a Progressive Camp at the special rate of \$3 (which includes everything but cafeteria style meals), Camp Midvale (Nature Friends), Midvale, N. J., invites you to spend this weekend in the beautiful Ramapo Mountains, Only 35 miles from New York—swimming, hiking, playing tennis, volleyball, folk dancing, and being entertained. For further information call OR 4-4746 (between 9 and 5) or Pompton Lakes 7-2160 (between 9 and 5) on weekends.

GET HERE IN TIME!

Deadline for What's On:

Previous day at 12 noon
For Sunday's issue—Wed. at 6 p.m.
For Monday's issue—Friday at 1 p.m.

Deadline for Advertising:

Monday's issue—Friday at 12 noon
Tuesday's issue—Mon. at 10:30 a.m.
Wednesday's issue—Mon. at 4 p.m.
Thursday's issue—Tues. at 4 p.m.
Friday's issue—Wed. at 4 p.m.
Saturday's issue—Wed. at 12 noon



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